BSA MODEL
Companion
Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

B·S·A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

VOL. IX. NO. 87 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1921. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
18th June	"MALWA" *	10,911
25th „	"NEURALIA"	9,082
2nd July,	"KASHGAR"	8,840
9th „	"KARMALA"	8,983
16th „	"DELTA" †	8,087
23rd „	"NARKUNDA" *	16,115
30th „	"MOREA"	10,890
6th August	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
13th „	"SYRIA" †	6,683
20th „	"MANTUA" *	10,902
27th „	"DEVANHA"	8,092

† "DELTA" — Through steamers from China calling Bombay for mails only.

"[illegible]" — Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamers	Remarks.
17th June	"KALYAN"	To Colombo, Straits and China.
24th „	"MANTUA"	From Colombo to Australian Ports.

* Through steamer from London.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer.	Remarks.
16th June	KARAPARA	East & South Africa.
18th „	LINGA	Karachi direct or on arrival of English Mail.
30th „	PURNEA	Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Honolulu Maru	C. Okudu	25th May	15th June
Gaggs Maru	T. Inouye	4th June	18th June
Indo Maru	Y. Fuseno	18th June	28th June
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	5th July.

*No Passenger Accommodation

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru	K. Takano.	6995.	14th June	25th June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota.	6995.	30th June	11th July

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the surviver or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceedin Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, K. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsic
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtaec
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribet Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,39
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,31,11,46

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Bhatras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 70,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	Yen 40,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 17,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:: OSAKA
BRANCHES.

Asakusa	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Bombay	Kyoto	Semba
Dotombori	London	Shanghai
Fukushima.	Moji	Shimbashi
Hakata	Nakanshima	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Nagoya	Temma
Hiroshima	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Niihama	Toriabaracho
Hyogo	Nippombashi	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nishijin	Yanai
Koba	Onomichi	Tanai
Kokura	Osaka	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed Half Yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
50-52 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay
Post Box No 389.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA,
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	Seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angelea.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon.	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

INSURE
YOUR
MOTOR
(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)
WITH THE
BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE Co., Ld.
Head Offices: 123., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.
Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely libera without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to
BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency C. P. Berar and C.I. 603, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	25,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	27,50,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.
LALCHAND SARNA, K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Asst. Secretary, Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
B. I. Co., Ltd.,
Poona City — Head Office Lahore.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approval Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction at caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*, Bunder Road, Karachi.
G. N. B. VAZ, *Branch Secretary*, 83, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
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Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

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Brightness ! Permanency
Non-corrosiveness !
Guaranteed.
G. S. RANADE & CO.
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS
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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers

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Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
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For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
809, Bow Bazar, D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta, 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy).
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
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f. 80,000,000 equal. £6,666,666
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425-513,284 equals. £3,542,774.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap.
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed. Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application. The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

The Bombay Chronicle

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ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—BILL COLLECTORS for a Bombay Firm. Cash Security Rs. 500 and recommended by two respectable and permanent residents of the City. Apply sharp to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—A STATE ENGINEER on a consolidated salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. Apply stating full particulars to Box No. 4,033 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9698

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE to work half-time. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, New English School, No. 1, Mughbhat, Girgaum.
A

WANTED.—A very competent HINDU GRADUATE, as a SANSKRIT TEACHER for the New High School. Good prospects for an experienced teacher of reputation. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS, New High School, Fort, Bombay.
A R 501

WANTED—MECHANICAL ENGINEER, holding 1st Class Certificate of the Punjab to take charge of a large Ginning and Pressing Plant also an Oil Mill. Pay 200-25-250. Free quarters. Apply BULAKRAM GRANGE VILLE, Simla.
A C9552

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9648

WANTED.—A SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, well experienced in erectin Boilers and Engines. Apply with testimonials to RAMDATT KISON DAYAL, Akot, (Berar).
A C9657

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS in the Punjab, U.P., Behar Central Provinces, Orissa, Bengal, Guzerat, Kathiawar, Sind and Maharastra for the sale of Swadeshi Handloom made cloth. No work without security. For particulars apply to:—GOKALDASS JAMNADASS, Weaving Establishment, Cannanore.
A C 9671

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINEER for P.W.D. Nawanagar State. Pay of the place is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per month plus Rs. 25 for conveyance. Travelling allowance admissible as per State rules. Only men with at least ten years' practical experience in roads, building and irrigation works need apply. To a really suitable man maximum salary of the post may be offered. D. B. KORA, L.C.E., A.M.Am.Soc. C.E., M.I. Mun E. &c., State Engineer, Nawanagar State.
A C9702

WANTED—EXPERT ENGINEER, having a thorough knowledge of Garage, Work shop and Machine shop well versed in Motor car and Motor Cycle repairs young and energetic. Must have thorough knowledge of all types of Cars. Few years Garage experience necessary. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials, to NARAINDAS & Co., Automobile Engineers, Karachi. Telegrams "AUTOMOBILE". Phono No. 628.
A C9703

WANTED—A JOINT SECRETARY for the Jubbulpore District Council on a salary of Rs. 150—10—200. None need apply who has no previous office and account experience. A person having passed the Accountant's examination and possessing Engineering qualifications will be preferred. Candidate selected shall have to execute a bond of service for at least 3 years and a security of Rs. 1,000. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st of July 1921 with copies of testimonials. (Sd.) N. H. MODY, Secretary, District Council, Jubbulpore. Jubbulpore, dated 9th June, 1921.
A C9639

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—For offices and Pedhis in Lohar Chawl and a shop in Abdul Raheman Street. Apply or see A 3, BHARUCHA BDG., Kalbadevi.
C R502

TO LET.—SPACIOUS, airy and well-ventilated OFFICE on the 4th floor, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort. Rent Moderate. Apply to:—MORARJEE GOCULDAS AND CO., Ismail Bdgs., 4th Floor.
C R 504

TO SUB-LET—A BLOCK OF ROOMS in new building on Sandhurst Road nea Parekh Hospital Bright and Airy good water supply. High class Hindoos only. Apply Box No. 4084, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R498

TO LET.—FLATS to be let in the "VASANT BUILDING" at Supari Baug Road, Parel, Monthly rent Rs. 150. Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. CO., LD., Parel, Bombay.
C C 9705

BOARD AND APARTMENTS

WANTED—A FLAT for a Hindu family, not Orthodox. Near about Grant Road Station, must have five rooms and bath a W.C. attached. Very careful and used to European habits. Reasonable offers considered. Replies to Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E

WANTED—FOUR ROOMS with bath and kitchen for an up-to-date Hindu family. Must be in the Fort area or near about. Apply Box No. 606, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F

PROPERTIES FOR SALE,

TO LEASE on Bund Garden Road, Poona, three plots of land for fixed period and at fixed rate of interest on cost of land and building to be constructed to requirements of intending tenants. Apply Box No. 4070, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R470

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—A LETHO CONCERN in working order. Apply Box No. 4085, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R503

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES, one strong in science and mathematics and the other in English and Sanskrit for the Gurukul Mahavidyalaya, Santa Cruz. Apply sharp with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL.
M C 9695

TWO BLOCKS of the Hostel attached to the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat are ready. They will accommodate 40 students. Applications for the same should be sent to the PRINCIPAL before Monday the 20th instant.
M C9696

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COAL CONSUMERS are hereby informed that Lalpeth coal is now available for ready and forward delivery. Apply to J. V. PADAMSEY & CO. Proprietors Lalpeth and Senala Collieries, 39/41, Apollo Street top floor of Morvi Bank, Fort Bombay.
T R 458

WHAT IS YORKSHIRE SERGE?—A perfect pure-wool cloth for Gentlemen's suits. It is remarkable for its durability and smartness, and being Indigo Blue its dye never fades. Price 25/6 for 3¼ yard suit length. Superior quality 31. If 3 lengths are ordered the linings are supplied free. Postage 3/6. 6 lengths in one order sent post free. Money returned if not satisfied. Apply direct to Z. ROSENTAL, Woollen Manufacturer, 8, Devonshire Terrace, Bradford, Yorkshire England.
T C9707

THE MORAJEE GOCU DAS S & W. COMPANY LIMITED.

SALE OF COTTON & YARN WASTES.

SEALED TENDERS for the purchase of all sorts of cotton and yarn wastes for six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1921, delivery at the end of each month, will be received by the undersigned with a deposit of Rs. 200 up to the 20th June, 1921, on forms which can be had from the undersigned on payment of Rs. 0-8-0 only.
TA (Sd.) GENERAL MANAGER,
C9700

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE number of missing page should be from 87538 instead of from 87558 as shown in previous notice in connection with loss of receipts from Rajkot Jn.
(Sd.) V. P. JOSHI.
Ag. Traffic Superintendent.
C9704

B. B. & C. I RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WITH effect from WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1921, and until further notice, the through carriage between Colaba and Dehra Dun will not run.
W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 10th June, 1921.
C9685

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company Mill, Ltd., will be CLOSED from DAY, the 20th June to 4th July days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
KILACHAND DEVCHAND & CO.,
Agents.
C9701

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Cepry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors Report and Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March, 1921.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares.
3rd. Two Directors retire by rotation under Clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June, 1921, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 30th May, 1921. C 9615

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 28th June, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business.

1. To adopt the Director's report and audited Balance Sheet upto 31st March, 1921.
2. To appoint auditors for the Current Year and to fix their remuneration.
3. To confirm the appointment of Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey Kt., as a Director of the Company.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th June both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1921. C 9619

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System:

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.——
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET a spacious front shop fit for motor car show room in newly built building at Gowalia Tank Road Any alterations or additions needed to suit convenience will be attended to. For particulars apply to ESOOFALLY MAHOMEDALLY & Co., 78, Bhuasri Moholla near Crawford Market, Bombay.
C R301

TO LET.—Large Building, with big Sea Frontage on Ballard Road. Most Suitable for Steam Ship Companies, Banks, Mercantile, Firms, etc. "Amarchand Building," Comprising of one ground floor and three Upper Floors to be let whole or in parts from July. For further particulars apply to the owners in writing or personally on the premises between 4-30 p.m. and 5-30 p.m.
Opposite Ballard Bundar,
Ballard Road.
C R 497

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—LOOMS BRAND NEW Henry Livesey's and Hacking's. Also Warping machines and Grey winders. For particulars, please write to Box No. 4037, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R375

FOR SALE.—One complete GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY of up to date machinery very little used and also one Semi Portable compound Engine Boiler 150 lbs. Pressure 60 I.H.P. by Marshall Sons. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., 1, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
K R481

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSIONS OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for General Commercial, Specialized Banking and Auditing Courses, are proceeding. Apply immediately, GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R 462

NEW CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Mohan Building, Girgaum, Bombay RE-OPENS 13th instant. Students enrolled for Book-keeping Accountancy and Higher Commercial courses. Fees moderate. For prospectus apply PRINCIPALS.
M R459

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FREE, very profitable and practicable ideas for respectable people whether gentlemen or ladies in every city of India, in spare time. Apply with addresses of very rich and influential men of the city and four annas in stamps to No. 4,032, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N C 9694

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Messrs. RAMJASH AGARWALA, will remove on 14th June, 1921 to their new premises 24, Mangalore Street, Frere Road near B. I. Office.
R 487

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

OWING to unforseen delays in the completion of the Bank's new premises in Apollo Street, we regret that the removal from our present premises at Murzban Road advertised to take place on the 9th, instant has been POSTPONED to a later date of which due notice will be given.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.
7, Murzban Road,
6th, June, 1921. C 9612

Digitized by the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from SUNDAY, the 12th instant the following will be the revised train service on the Matheran Steam Tramway:—

3 DOWN.

	H.	M.
Neral dep.	10	10
Matheran arr.	11	45

6 UP.

Matheran dep.	15	30
Neral arr.	16	55

2. 2 Up will only be run on Sunday, the 12th instant, leaving Matheran at 8 arriving Neral at 9-25 hours.

D. S. BURN,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 10th June, 1921. C9659

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client CANJI JADHAVJI of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. HIRJI KHETSEY and Co. the Mortgagees at an auction sale held at the premises on 8th day of June, 1921. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charges, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date herefor otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 176 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1654, New No. 6779, Old Survey No. 318, and New Survey No. 2904, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 1717 and Street No. 18/20 and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of the Khadak Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by the said Khadak Street, on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to Keshavji Jadhavji on or towards the North and South by a sweeper's passage and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Bai Virbai widow of Vardhman Jetsey or her tenants.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1921.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA
C9706 Purchaser's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE SALE TO-DAY.

THE AUCTION SALE OF 10,000 YARDS (TEN THOUSAND) SUCY SURANGI.

By the order of the Diamond Spinning & Weaving Co. and on account and risk of Bombay Steam Bleaching and Dyeing Works, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 14th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Mulji Jetha Market near the baling press opposite Dharam raj Gully, the following:—

10,000 (ten thousand) yards sucy surangia.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL STORES SUPPLIES AND PAPER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES YELLOW STRAWBOARDS.

By the order of Holland-Bombay Trading Company Limited and on account risk of Messrs. R. Desai & Co. of 41, Forbes Street, Fort, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

H T B C 9416—60 bales straw boards each containing 5 cwt 7 1/2 x 10 1/2" 360 sheets per cwt.

H T B C 9417—40 bales strawboards each containing 5 cwts 7 1/2 x 21" Dutch Yellow strawboards 180 sheets per cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 3409.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ENGINEERS SHIPCHANDLERS, FACTORY OWNERS AND MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of Brand New American Motor Launches, Brand New "Wolverine" Motor Marine Engines, "Hercules" Gas Oil Engines, Pumps, Jacks, Propellers and Shaftings and other Accessories for Motor Boat Engines.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1921, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), at the Star Automobile Co.'s Rooms, next to the Imperial Cinema in the compound of Sir Mangaldas on Lamington Road, under instructions of Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Esmail, Messrs. Haji Alimahomed Haji Casam, Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail, Haji Dawood, the Trustees of the Will of the late Mr. Suleman Hasam Saudagar, the undermentioned machinery belonging to the estate of the deceased.

2 Brand New American Steel Motor Launches with 12 h.p. Keremath Engines complete.

2 Brand new American wooden motor launches with 12 h.p. Kerenath Engines complete.

2 Brand New Wolverine Motor Marine Engines 42 brake h.p.

3 "Hercules" gas oil engines (1 of 3 h.p., 1 of 6 h.p. and 1 of 9 h.p.

4 Pump Jacks for pumping well water.

8 cases steel shaftings for motor boat engines.

1 case Bronze propellers for motor launches.

1 lot Brass bolt nuts, copper wire nails, stuffing boxes, round deck plates, flag cuplings and galvanized pulleys etc. for motor boats.

The above are on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the Controller (sales) Surplus Government stores sell by Public Auction on Wednesday 15th June, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at turpentine godown, near No. 6 Alexandra Dock the following.

About 776 lbs. ether specific gravity 720.
About 1135 lbs. ether specific gravity 735.
Pure Hydrochloric Acid and Benziline.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SALE OF 11 CASES COTTON SUITING.

Messrs SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 15th June, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sale room the following.

Order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of "defaulting indentor Mr. Sunderdas Padamsey.

Per ex S.S. "Olimpia."

K P/SS/K CO.—80/82 and 84/91.

11 cases each 20 pieces cotton suiting 44in. by 33/40 yds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid and the goods removed within three days from the date of sale.

P.S.—Attention of Merchants is drawn to the following facts, viz., that the above mentioned merchant has converted the draft in Rupees and deposited the goods with a bank in Rupee Loan account on the 12th August, 1920, and this being much before the resolution passed by the Indian Merchants Piece-goods Association on the 22nd December, 1920, it can not prevent merchants from buying these goods.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Of Government and G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 MOTOR CARS.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the entrance of the Platform No. 7 of the Victoria Terminus Station:—

One "Overland" motor car No. 4524, 1916 Model, 4 seater, consigned by Mr. H. Brown from Poona to Mr. A. Logsdail, Bombay, under H. C. Ticket No. 2028/21 of 3rd December 1920.

Also by order of the concerned.

One "Belsize" Motor Car No. 3186 four cylinder, 5 seater.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the motors to be removed at the same time.

A Very Good Opportunity to Contractors, Timber Merchants, House Builders, Furniture Makers and Ship-Builders.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS, TIMBER MERCHANTS, HOUSE BUILDERS, FURNITURE MAKERS AND SHIP-BUILDERS.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Padank and White Chuglam Scants, Malabarwood, Teakwood, Cheriwood, Deodarwood, Sal Scraps, Junglewood, Mixedwood; Benteak; Mangowood, Paliwood, Oregon Pipe, Manjangwood, Singaporiwood; Japanese Pine; Bullies, Hollow Bamboo, Mate poles, Teak poles, Teak pickets etc. etc. at the Cotton Depot Sewri lately pertaining to the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munitions.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 28th 29th, and 30th instant respectively at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) daily Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the cotton Depot, Sewri, the above mentioned goods by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. M. Shah and Co., Messrs. Keshow ji Mulji and Pirojshaw R. Vakharia.

A list of the goods and conditions of sale can be had on application to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th June 1921.

MESSRS RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

Auctioneers 41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. at 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Solicitor's office. The following valuable furnitures, silver articles, gold and silver watches, Typewriter, iron safe with stand, carpets, electric table, fans, stand, old boots and shoes, etc., etc.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). At above address, drawing room, furnitures, office, furnitures, large and small carpets, very strongly made by order Iron Safe with Stand, Rocking chair, Revolving chair, writing table Royal and Ramington latest model Typewriter gold and silver watches, phonograph with records, one lot of old boots and shoes, etc., etc.

Property on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance should be paid next day against delivery.

RICHARD & READYMONEY.
Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 CASES PRINTED MARBLE PAPER.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120 Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of Messrs. Volkart Bros. and on account and risk of Messrs. Rajabally Goolamhoosein and Bros. of Mirza Street Bombay the following cases.

Mark V. 635 B. Bombay made in Belgium 1/64 Printed Marble Paper "Eagle" Brand without name, usual quality and substance, assorted per ream as follows: No. 512, 513, 515, 551, 552, 553, 554, 556/57 and 608. Size 14in. by 17in. each case containing 40 reams of 480 sheets folded in all 240 reams.

Same Mark:—7/12 64 Printed Marble Paper "Eagle" brand without name usual quality and substance assorted as per sample No. 512/513, 515, 551/554, 556/57 and 608 size 28in. by 17in. each case containing 20 reams of 480 sheets folded in all 120 reams.

Arrived per s.s. "St. Augustine Abbey."

The above cases are stored in F. Warehouse Victoria Dock, and will be sold in small lots of 2 cases each to suit the petty dealers Ex. Dock Warehouse against delivery orders.

A deposit 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 14th June, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee Jafferjee, Government Auctioneer will hold a public auction at Kirkee Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, 15th June, 1921, at 2 p.m. of the following Army woollen and cotton UNSEVICEABLE CLOTHING:—

A large quantity of warm and cotton Blankets, Razais, Mosquito nets, greatcoats, coats warm, Boots ankle, Flannel and cotton shirts, Mittens woollen, waistcoats warm, woollen Jackets, trousers and shorts khaki drill, Pyjamas warm, suttrinjees, Kurtah flannel, Gunny Jerseys, Towels, Putties and etc.

Condition of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
R 461

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
TO-NIGHT at
6-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
A CINEMA ATTRACTION OF UNIQUE INTEREST.
Madan Theatres Ld. present their SECOND SELECT ORIENTAL MASTERPIECE.

"Dhruva Charitra"

OR

"The Pole Star"

A Mythological Spectacle of Great Beauty.
SPARKLING PHOTOGRAPHY.

"Dhruva Charitra."

The Most Enchanting Story of ANCIENT HINDU MYTHOLOGY.
Played by a full cast of well-known European and Indian Artistes including
JAMES McGRATH PATIENCE COOPER.
MDSLLE. DORROS MASTER MOHAN.
MUNSHI AGA HASHAR

THE EMPIRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRE'S Ld
TO-DAY AT
6-30. 8-15 and 10 p. m.
WORLD-PICTURES
present

RUBYE DE REMER

IN

"DUST OF DESIRE"

A Rapid Fire Photoplay.
Full of action and Suspense.

THE EMPRESS

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ld
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
An Original and Sensational Drama featuring

"ASTREA"

The Amazing Woman

"ASTREA"

A remarkable Woman of extraordinary
STRENGTH
and
VERSATILITY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Warren Kerrigan

IN

THE COAST OF OPPORTUNITY

Adapted from the well known novel by PAGE PHILLIPS

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

MORNING AFTER
Pollard Comic

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. & Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15. p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
SUCCESSFUL PICTURE BILL!

PEGGY HYLAND

IN HER FIRST PICTURE:—

"The Debt Of Honor"

An excellent 5 reel photoplay. The drama has to do with the sacrifice an orphan makes to repay a U. S. Senator for his kindness in adopting her. She does exciting work in uncovering a German Spy.

Also a reel of Comic:—
"SUSIE SLIPS ONE OVER"
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!

FUTURE ATTRACTIONS!
COMING!
COMING!!!
COMING!!!
A FILM THAT CREATED GREAT SENSATION ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Peggy Hyland

in

"Other Men's Daughters"

A violation of the Golden Rule that strikes back home.

By E. Lloyd Sheldon.

USUAL PRICES;

NOTICE:—Owing to unforeseen delay in the arrival of Algerian acrobats the Presentation of them has been postponed.

Yasoda-Nandan or Radha Krishna

in 8 inspiring reels

It is an enchanting plot with a direct appeal for every man woman & child and is very enthralling in the Hindu Sacred world. To be shown very shortly at the

GLOBE CINEMA

THE MAJESTIC

Girguam Tram Terminus.

The persistent demand of the public compels us to run the
FOURTH WEEK.

Maha Sati Ansuya

OR

THE BIRTH OF SHREE DUTTA

stupendous success of Indian enterprise, A Puranic production, of abiding interest.

Daily Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
PRICES AS USUAL
THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE

Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS

Present To-night and This Week, by special request of their numerous Patrons, the highly Instructive Photoplay

"DAMAGED GOODS"

(6 parts—6,000 feet)

An appealing momentous Photo-drama. that, in a frank and fearless way, opens the eyes of the unwary youth to the greatest scourge of the present day.

It contains no obscene word—no indecent scene. It is a photo-drama that your young sons and brothers ought to see.

FOR ADULTS ONLY CHILDREN UNDER 16 WILL NOT BE ADMITTED.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road,)

Four Shows To-day at, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIXTH WEEK!
8 Further Parts 8,000 feet!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present TO-NIGHT and This Week
Episodes 17, 18, 19 and 20— of their tremendously popular Serial

"The Broken Coin"

Featuring
GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO.
Four Shows To-day at
5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

"Oh! yes. 'Wincarnis' is invaluable in restoring health to those who are Weak, or Anaemic, or Nervous, or Run-down."

¶ The outstanding advantage of 'Wincarnis' in restoring health is due to the fact that 'Wincarnis' possesses a *four-fold* power.

¶ 'Wincarnis' promotes *new* strength, *new* rich blood, *new* nerve force, and *new* vitality—all at one time.

¶ Because 'Wincarnis' is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder, and a Nerve Food—all in one.

¶ As a Tonic, it tones up the system. As a Restorative, it restores vitality. As a Blood-builder, it builds rich, red blood. And as a Nerve Food it promotes new nerve force.

¶ Thus this *four-fold* benefit, acting upon the system at one time, gives a delicious feeling of new life to the whole body.

¶ Just give 'Wincarnis' a trial. You will be delighted with the result.

¶ But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis.' *Don't trust substitutes.*

WINCARNIS
Of all Druggists, Stores, Bazaars, &c.
COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

RIDE A B.S.A. BICYCLE

For Economy

THE economy and convenience gained, make the purchase of a B.S.A. bicycle a necessity. Reliability and service are the leading features.

All B.S.A. parts are guaranteed interchangeable.

Send for Illustrated List to

Addison & Co. Ltd.	Mount Road, Madras
The Bharat Commercial Co. Ltd.	Rawal Pindi
S. Dass & Co. Ltd.	Calcutta
The Dilkusha Cycle & Motor Agency	Lucknow
The Elphinstone Co.	Mount Road, Madras
The Maharaja Cycle Works	Lahore
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.	Bombay
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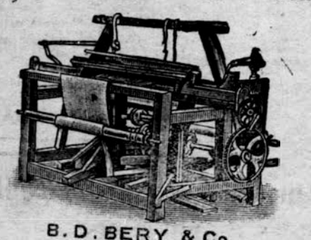

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FIJI AND INDIA'S DUTY.

INADVISABLE TO SEND IMMIGRANTS.

(Associated Press.)
CHANDPUR, June 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews wires as follows:—The following extract from the Governor of Fiji's opening speech at the Legislative Council will show how the action of allowing Fiji Born Indians to receive free passages to return has been represented in Fiji. The Governor says:—"Meanwhile negotiations with the Government of India with a view to renewal of Indian immigration have been carried a step further and it is practically certain that a deputation from India will visit Fiji within the next six months. I am glad to say that the attitude of the Government of India, which has never been adverse, has of late shown marked evidence of good will and of desire to further settlement of the Indian question in Fiji, withdrawal of prohibition against return from India of Fiji repatriates and the Act that the Government of India are about to introduce in the Indian Parliament the Fiji Emigration Bill. Although I have not yet been furnished with particulars of this there are hopeful indications."

Commenting on the Governor's speech, the "Fiji Times" looks forward with some certainty to the renewal of immigration from India. Meanwhile, the strike over a large part of the main island which is most thickly populated with Indians still continues. Indians have decided not to appear before the Government commission, which had been appointed by the Governor. The strike had hitherto, according to the Fiji Government's own testimony, been entirely peaceful. It is felt very strongly indeed by those who know the Fiji situation that to send further immigrants at such a time is inadvisable. I agree. My own proposal is a simple one. While the monsoon season makes the sea bad for travelling, let efforts be made in India to satisfy the needs of Fiji born Indians in India itself. Let the Indian pubic take up seriously this responsibility, which has been before neglected. If afterwards, when the monsoon is over, it is found that some of those emigrants cannot settle down in India then by all means let them return. The strike is likely to be ended and the commission from India will have arrived. Even at the height of recruiting for indentured labour very few emigrant ships sailed during the monsoon. This interval, while the seas are rough, can be used in making the final experiment whether it is possible to acclaimatize in India those Indians who were born in Fiji and whether they are willing to remain.

FREE USE OF SEC. 144.

AN M. L. A.'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)
NAGPUR, June 11.

Our representative sends the following report of an interview with Dr. Gour M.L.A.

In connection with the reported abandonment of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, he thought that in the present temper of the country's visit would have aroused no enthusiasm and evoked some hostility, which would have been misunderstood. It was, therefore, a prudent step taken by Government to cancel his visit.

In connection with the net outcome of the Gandhi-Reading interview, he said, "Lord Reading means well by India but nothing that he can do will. I think, placate the country except the immediate grant of Colonial Home Rule."

Regarding the non-cooperation movement, he thought that it had taken a different turn and probably its first force had spent itself.

In connection with the free use of Section 144 C. P. C. by Government, he said that that section was never enacted to suppress political agitation and he did not think it is right to use it for that purpose. Whether it was being so used depended upon the circumstances of each case. The Legislative Assembly, he thought, would certainly take some action to protect persons against abuse of judicial power. Government was not given a *carte blanche* in this matter. It approved of the action of Government to suppress riots and rowdyism. It never empowered it to suppress *bona fide* political agitation. He feared that Government having had received its power for one purpose might be using it for another. The Legislative Assembly possessed the real power, but its extent was limited.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

PETER DAWSON COMPANY.

Our readers are reminded that the plans of the great British Baritone, Peter Dawson, are now opened at Messrs. Rode and Company and music lovers are strongly advised to secure their seats as early as possible.

Mr. Dawson arrives in Bombay next Thursday, 16th instant, direct from Simla, where he scored an enormous success finishing up with a special concert at Lord Rawlinson's residence in aid of the Earl Haig Fund.

The famous baritone has recently made another record of the well-known Opera "Pagliacci", which will probably be on sale here very shortly, and possessors of gramophones can get hold of it as soon as it comes out. The Gramophone Company say this is one of the finest records Mr. Dawson has ever done. He apparently has a very small opinion of the silver-tone tenor as the following story will show:—

"Very few tenors that I have met are as good as their voices." says Mr. Peter Dawson and his remarks about the average tenor aer somewhat emphatic. "A tenor," he says, is something like a mixed drink, he has a voice that flies to the head. He turns the heads of the young flappers who think that the owner of such a voice must be as beautiful in character as in melody." Mr. Peter Dawson it will be remembered recently sang in London with Mme. Tetrazzini the famous Prima Donna, who is one of the greatest admirers of his talent.

In support will be Mr. Selwyn Driver, the well-known London humourist at the Piano who is regarded as Barclays Gammon's successor. Miss Winifred Small, a young violinist virtuoso of whom great things are expected and Miss Dorothy Treseder, the solo pianist and accompanist. Mr. Dawson during his short season here of about ten nights will change his repertoire every evening. In Calcutta recently during one of his wonderfully successful season he sang over fifty songs. The great point of his performance being that enthusiastic music lovers rise in the audience and demand certain favourite songs which Mr. Dawson is able to sing almost on the spur of the moment.

To lovers of excitement and adventure, "The Coast of Opportunity," Starring J. Warren Kerrigan, which is being show at the Imperial Theatre this week will offer entertainment of a very satisfying quality. is one of the most entertaining plays this popular star has produced in many months and is well adapted to his dashing, romantic type. He plays the role of a venturesome young mining engineer who drifts into a lonesome desert region of Old Mexico in search of his fortune in copper. Finding a rich deposit he starts building a railroad to transport the ore. A rival mine-operator endeavors to prevent the laying of the road and throws a myriad of obstacles in the newcomer's path. With the aid of a resourceful young girl the engineer finally outguesses his competitor and the road is put through.

Kerrigan is supported in this picture by an unusually talented group of players, headed by Fritzi Brunette, the charming little actress who played opposite him in "The House of Whispers" and "The Dream Cheater." The direction is by Ernest C. Warde and Jack Cunningham wrote the continuity include Programme Pathe Gazette and Pollard Comic.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A local correspondent writes as to draw the attention of the authorities of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., "to the spread of bugs in the tram-car seats and the botheration the passengers have thereby and to request them to do the needful in the matter."

* * * *

The Associated Press understands that in all probability Lord Rawlinson will make a tour of Southern Army Commands during August next. (A. P.).

* * * *

Reports from the Frontier showed that at Sarwekai three determined attacks were made by the enemy on the picquet of the 2/13th Punjabis. Every attack was repulsed successfully, and the casualities on the enemy side must have been considerable. Our casualities were limited to three Indian other ranks wounded. (A. P.).

* * * *

One Abdus Samad of Budaun was convicted by the District Magistrate of Hardoi under Section 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment for seditious speeches delivered by him. The accused was a young student and has since offered full apology; and as a special act of clemency the Governor of the United Provinces has been pleased to remit the unexpired portion of the sentence on suitable conditions for his future behaviour and means of livelihood. (A. P.).

* * * *

The first charity football match of the season under the auspices of Calcutta football league was played off on Saturday on Calcutta ground between Calcutta and Mohun Bagan resulting after even an game in draw, one goal each.

As a result of the stimulus received by the Political Conference held at Broach, some leading Non-Cooperators of Borsad have contributed their mite to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The sum collected amounts to about Rs. 3,000 up to date. (Fresh contributions). Great enthusiasm prevails.

A cow has been offered to the Tilak Swaraj Fund by a Brahmin.

"THE DEBT OF HONOUR."

FEATURING PEGGY HYLAND.

Honor, is a girl of unknown origin and is in ahome when Stanley Middleton, U. S. Senator, first meets her. Middleton is married but childless. He adopts Honor. His wife Irma appears to welcome Honor to her home, but secretly she dislikes this pretty, vivacious little girl. Middleton, however, loves Honor and tells her to call him "Daddy."

Middleton has a secretary. Chester Holbrook, a youth of very good family. Chester soon falls in love with Honor, who is sent to school by Middleton and who looks sweet in her pretty clothes.

Soon Honor finds that Irma has a persistent caller in Frank Schiller. One night as Honor returns home, and while Middleton is away, she sees Irma in Schiller's embrace. She hides. Middleton returns in his automobile. He sees on the window shade the shadow of the two embracing. Irma and Schiller hear the automobile. Schiller rushes from the room and through Honor's bedroom, out into the balcony and jumps to the lawn. Middleton tries to catch him but fails.

The Senator hurries into the house. His wife has hastily undressed and jumped into bed. She pretends to be asleep. The Senator shakes her and tells her of the shadow on the window shade. She declares that it must have been Honor.

"But what can you expect from a girl of unknown origin," she adds. "Naturally she will be ungrateful to you."

Middleton in a rage goes to Honor's room. He accuses her. She refuses to speak. She sacrifices herself rather than give him the pain of learning his wife is untrue. She believes she owes him this debt. He tells her to leave his house. Irma later offers Honor money to keep her from talking. She refuses it, demanding only that in future Irma be true to Middleton.

As Honor leaves the house she finds a cigarette case dropped by Schiller. In it is a note from Irma telling Schiller that she will get for him, from Middleton's safe, the plans of the next shipment of troops to France.

Chester refuses to believe Honor has done anything wrong. She shows him Irma's note and together they set about to catch the spy. She meets Schiller on the street and promises to meet him at a certain house. She telephones to Chester who is at the Middleton house. Irma overhears the conversation. Honor, Chester and Irma all hurry to Schiller's place. Middleton, whose suspicions have been aroused, follows Irma. He finds his wife and Schiller together. Schiller uses Irma as a shield. He fires a shot at Middleton. Irma throws herself in front of the Senator, is wounded but saves him. She then picks up a revolver that is lying on the floor and shoots Schiller, whom she knows now has merely used her for his own selfish purposes. Both die.

Middleton now knows the whole truth. Honor, says to him:—

"Daddy, can't we adopt you?"

The Senator puts his arms round both of them as the scene fades out.

CAN EQUITY BE ONE-SIDED.

LET LORD READING REFLECT AND ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To err is human. To admit one's error is thoughtful and graceful. To consider oneself above error is silly. To persist in an error, though pointed out, is sinful. The Ali brothers have been shown their error; and as gentlemen they have expressed their regret. The Nationalist Press generally approves of their action. The Moderate Press is somewhat sarcastic. The Anglo-Indian papers are jubilant and caustic. They all give us the measure of their mentality. But let us leave sentiment aside, and get at the bottom of things.

It was Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who boldly asserted at the Moderate Conference held in Bombay in 1918, that the main inference that he could draw from the examination of the Political Prisoners in Bengal was, that a *Policy of Repression was followed by political crime, and that a Policy of Conciliation restored peace and order in the Province*! Sir Narayan further stated that this phenomenon of political crime in Bengal was noticeable during the last many years; and that *Repression was not the remedy, but the cause of unrest*! Thus it is clear that whenever Government has violated its pledges, principles and professions; whenever the Bureaucracy has violated the assurances of Equity and Equality as stated in the Proclamations of Queen Victoria and of Kings Edward and George, the hot heads amongst the people could not possess their souls in patience, but they burst out in violent expressions or actions

But the pivotal point remains, that the cause of popular outburst is the Bureaucratic Policy of oppression, suppression and repression. And so the vicious circle continues. Bureaucratic oppressions drive the Leaders to the utter necessity of speaking out their mind burning with rage. In odd moments, the language becomes heated. And off comes the Bureaucratic gagging order! When this is discarded, prosecution begins! When this is discounted, persecution subtle and difficult to prove, is tried! And both the Leaders and the people double and treble their efforts for emancipation. Thus there is a vicious circle in which the Bureaucracy unconsciously moves.

Now, let us turn to Lord Reading for a moment. He has told us repeatedly, that he has come out to this country with the set object of doing her justice. Well, we take him at his word. But, what do we perceive around us? Whereas, he has been overzealous to point out to Gandhiji some heated expressions of the Ali brothers, and whereas the said brothers have expressed their regret as gentlemen, the Bureaucracy is unrepentant, unchecked, unchanged, and unceasing in their policy of Repression! Where is the Equity of Lord Reading, we ask? Equity cannot be one-sided. Government cannot conscientiously ask its subjects to hold their souls impatience, when their officers are indulging in suppression and repression. What do we notice in the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, and in Bihar? The Government, its officers, its Police are all carrying on an anti-non-cooperation agitation! They are forbidding public meetings! They are gagging people's spokesmen! They are hauling up the Nationalist Pressmen! And yet, Lord Reading talks of equality, asks us to give him a chance, and allows all this reactionary policy to continue! Can Equity be one-sided? No! Is the present Policy of the Government equitable? No! Can the Government continue repression, and yet expect forbearance? Difficult, most difficult! Is not the Government exhausting our patience? Yes.

Well, then, let us tell Lord Reading straight, that if he means Equity in Reality, if he wants India to be non-violent in speech and in action, then

(1) Let him instruct the Provincial Governments to stay their hands;

(2) The Commissioners and Collectors to observe neutrality,

(3) And the Police to abstain from unwelcome presence and interference.

May Lord Reading reflect on these matters. He has to appease not the great Gandhiji, but he has to heal those deep wounds in India's heart, which have driven Gandhiji to a policy of Non-Cooperation. India wants justice. And whilst Lord Reading is hearing India's case from her spokesmen—true and halting—her sons and daughters must be saved from harassment. That is Lord Reading's clear and urgent duty, to which we draw the attention of His Excellency.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

The Allahabad Ayurveda Vidyalaya will re-open after the summer vacation on the 1st July when new admissions will be made. Preference will be given to those candidates who have either passed their Prathama in Sanskrit or who took Sanskrit in their School or College.

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M K Adhyaru, J M Barot, B J Desai, B M Desai, R S Deshpande, V V Dhongde, L R Gadgil, D L Goknale, P R Joshi, L A Mehta, A N Mistry, V V Modak, S D Phansalkar, G B Phanse, *M D Shinde*, S H Trivedi, S N Banhatti, S V Bhave, J P Bulsara, B G Chandorkar, K M Dalal, N J Dave, R B Deeta, M B Deshmukh, V V Ganpule, B G Gupte, B G Joshi, L B Joshi, D D Kulkarni, P R Natekar, L S Phatak, M D Rangnekar, C K Sampat, Y R Tendulkar, U K Tripathi, K A Vyas, B N Kotwal, M B Narielvala, J R Randeria, D M Hanwari, J K Merchant, A W Musavi, M M Shahdadzai, I B Shaikh, M A R Siddiqui, *I Adhav, D M Baptista, V Bhandarkar, R G Misquitta, F P Pavri*, C J DeCruz, I J J DeSouza, S A Badve, L S Kagal, D V Bapat, P D Damnivala, A N Dikshit, V H Ghanekar, N A Joshi, S N Magikar, A K Shaikh, G G Vidwans, R H Ajwani, M G Damania, B G Desai, K K Desai, L K Desai, S R Desai, S H Desai, D B Divanji, A P Fonseca, R M Hathi, N P Joshi, R R Kalke, S K Mankikar, K G Mehta, P L Mehta, T B Mehta, M A Mody, B S Motwani, S M Muzumdar, S B Palekar, H R Parpia, M K Patel, P B Patel, M J Patil, R K Reejsingani, A D Shroff, D R Sthalekar, U C Baes, P A Dhruva, K B Doctor, Y N Joshi, H F Kapadia, J D Pandya, G S TereDesai, G D Tijoriwala, U J Trivedi, D V Unakar, Y N Bhat, V K Bhome, G B Butala, S V Chandavarkar, S J Chatpar, K T Dixit, K K Gadgil, J M Gothi, N W Hirve, K P Joshi, N R Joshi, S K Kallapur, R J Katrak, A N Khare, U L Kothari, Y G Lele, N N Majmudar, S M Mudbidri, D D Panchwadkar, R P Pandya, V L Pradhan, N L Shah, S G Sohoni, K R Jadhav, K E Kanga, S A Murdeshwar, W R Atre, G G Badarayani, G N Bhide, S G Chindhade, D P Dixit, S R Godbole, M G Gokhale, S R Gokhale, J V Joshi, N V Joshi, K T Kavade, B K Khade, A S Kolhatkar, B G Kulkarni, G G Paricharak, J V Phadke, R B Phadke, D K Sathe, B N Tatke, K N Chaudhari, G V Gangal, V V Gokhale, D G Karve, J D Phatak, M V Tilve, M R Yardi, R N Burgul, V C Garwad, G R Jhagirdar, V D Karkhanis, S H Patwardhan.

PASS.

V L Barve, G M Bhatt, D S Jetley, N R Kalghatgi, S V Majmudar, P R Oka, M C Palshikar, *M Panandikar*, M B Pardeshi, B C Shastri, V G Shrotriya, R G Tophkhane, M J Acharya, *P V Anandkar*, S S Bhende, B B Dalvi, C J Dave, L K Dhabalia, D S Ganpule, *V K Fuvekar*, A V Khedekar, B L Mankad, U J Mehta, S P Parikh, N V Sapre, L V Somani, R K Upadhyaya, B K Agaskar, N D Bhatt, N M Chokshi, *Shanta Davandkar*, J B Dave, R V Deshpande, R N Gurjar, U L Jhaveri, D K Juvekar, *M S Khopkar*, D V Padgaokar, B V Paranjpe, D B Paranjpe, R M Parikh, S V Patel, D N Pradhan, J V Ranade, M B Raol, D G Shah, K J Shah, M P Shah, N R Shah, D P Shastri, *N B Shirgaokar*, D R Vaidya, B V Ved, R N Vyas, S S Vyas, N G Wandrekar, R S Bulsara, J D Masani, F D Nanavati, B M Shah, R S Hodivala, G M Md. Usani, V J Divecha, K A Pathan, H R Shaikh, R D Shroff, A R Syed, D G Desai, D R Ghadge, B D Gupte, D K Kamat, C V Karia, M D Kooka, G T Randive, *B Rosario*, M S Sabawala, V H Underwood, N A Vesuvala, P P Bhatt, B M Chaubal, *O R Chico*, A K Chitre, N D Chowdhari, *B A Contractor, D R Doctor*, P G Dongre, J F Gharda, I R Kirtikar, R D Madon, G B Mankar, B S Master, *S M Mogrelia*, K M Parikh, S T Rana, D S Thacker, M M Vakil, *M S Desai*, A H Dastur, F N Dastur, P D Dukandar, *J D Sanjana*, P K Chhatre, M J Vaidya, C V Godbole, K N Gokhale, S B Joshi, A D Kamte, K C Lele, G N Moghe, V V Tamhankar, H A Yevale, M B Desai, N K Parab, L L Vyas, B G Amin, A S Asyekar, J A Baxi, K H Bhatt, E P Bhumgara, V F Couto, H H Dalal, N P Desai, D G Dholakia, R S Dikshit, S E Engineer, J T Ferreira, B V Halvegar, M L Jagtiani, G K Joshi, H M Kamboya, G V Kapadia, B B More, G A Munshi, R D Pandit, S P Pandit, I L Pandya, V L Patel, S B Pathakji, W S Pathare, F Pinto, B K Shah, H H Shah, G C Shelat, D J Shukla, H D Siddiqui, T J L Soares, S R Soman, A M O Suraiya, S G Vaidya, N C Vakil, S M Adhikari, C N Bengali, K G Betai, S V Bhat, K N Bhatt, P G Bhatt, P K Chaubal, J H Chhaya, D M Dalal, R C Dalal, B I Desai, C D Desai, C M Desai, D N Desai, I C Desai, M M Desai, M G Desai, *M R Desai*, A A Deshmukh, S A Deshpande, S M Dhurandhar, M D Donde, M B Gohel, D N Gosavi, G G Gupte, G S Jhala, D R Joshi, G J Joshi, N C Kantawala, S G Karadkar, G M Khadye, G M Kothari, G G Kunte, N K Lathia, M T Mansukhani, B T Mehta, N R Mehta, P J Mehta, P M Mehta, B R Munshi, H A Munshi, M K Naik, R L Naik, H B Nathvani, *S V Pandit*, B R Pandya, R R Panthaky, N J Paranjpe, B H Parekh, J M Parekh, N M Parikh, G M Pujara, M C Purohit, SY Raje, V M Rane, M S Salkade, J J Samuel, B S Sant, C G Shah, M D Shah, S J S M Shekhani, N G Shertukde, S M Sheth, D K Shirsat, E J Soares, N B Surti, J R Thakore, C T Trivedi, D K Trivedi, K G Trivedi, S B Trivedi, B N Vyas, *N V Dalvi*, B V Dhavale, B N Dhekne, J O Mehta, N R Patwardhan, I T Almaula, Y M Chandrachud, M C Dagarwala, C G Desai, V H Desai, V N Mokashi, C G Parikh, K V Kalevar, V A Patwardhan, R G Shastri, S K Bueh, D M Desai, G V Dravid, C V Karamchandani, R J Kharkar, S M Nagarkar, L J Shah, M G Desai, T M Desai, P A Engineer, N S Minocher, E D Monteiro, K G Naik, S S Pradhan, J N Rajmachikar, M K Vijayakar, K R Karode, S R Kulkarni, G M Lonkar, R P Nerurkar, D K Patil, C N Satpute, G M Umarani, S B Advadkar, G R Alekar, K R Apte, N D Apte, V N Dandekar, V S Deodhar, N A Deshpande, V D Deshpande, A G Dikshit, D N Divekar, K N Drande, N R Gudi, C V Hotti, S H Huilgol, B A Ichangi, N A Jahagirdar, S R Joshi, V D Joshi, V G Joshi, S G Kadadevarmath, B G Kamoji, S D Karandikar, D G Kavathekar, *D Kelkar*, A Y Keskar, V R Khandewale, B R Kalatkar, B K Koranne, G N Kulkarni, G V Kulkarni, V M Kulkarni, G K Lagu, R M Lakade, D S Lakhote, V L Lohapatre, G R Malavadi, G B Nare, N B Pendherkar, K D Sangoram, G D Shastri, V V Shastri, T D Thaker, R N Vedmani, B G Vichare, A R Wavikar, N E Gavandi, P H Kulkarni, G Bakshi, B R Deshmukh, G V Deshpande, C Dike, H N Gokhale, G G Herwadkar, N Joglekar, G S Joshi, Y R Junnarkar, D Koushik, G D Kulkarni, K G Kulkarni, N Mahishi, B S Marathe, C B Mehta, R A Modak, B V Tattoo, R B Waded, G D Apte, S Bagali, R S Baichval, R N Bankapur, S Bhadkamkar, K R Bhat, B A Chaugule, G Chitnis, G S Choudhari, R K Dalvi, B Dambal, B A Desai, V K Dharmatti, D D Divekar, S G Godbole, G S Gokhale, V D Gunaji, N G Hannurkar, V R Joglekar, V G Kalkeri, M R Kasargod, S K Kathavati, K G Keskar, G N Khadilkar, B G Koparkar, Y B Kothavale, A G Kulkarni, G G Kulkarni, H K Kulkarni, N N Kulkarni, N V Kulkarni, G G Kumbharhal, S M Kumthekar, S K Kurtkoti, C B Kurvatti, B B Laxmeshwar, R V Madgeri, D V Madiwale, J N. Mahajan, D L Mankikar, J G More, G M Mullaferoze, V R Onkar, B A Pande, D R Paranjpe, C B Parikh, A D Pathan, V G Patwardhan, M V Phatak, S R Pradhan, G S Raravikar, T J Sahasrabudhe, D N Shah, P M Umadi, G K Chitre, G J Ghate, V S Gogate, V G Jamkhandi, D K Joglekar, M S Kesaree, G K Kulkarni, V V Pandit, V R Saraf, M B Albal, D M Bapat, V M Bhagwat, R S Chandekar, R V Chitre, V R Deshpande, T L Gatne, J A Gavali, S C Patil, V B Samant, M R Saoji, G V Sohoni, S V Thakar, N K Thakar, H K Agashe, L G Ashtekar, D G Chaphekar, K Y Joshi, S G Khisti L P Kirane, S H Kulkarni, V Y Kulkarni, S S Mutalikdesai, P R Padukone, V K Savadi, V C Valimbe, G S Divekar, B S Pimpalkhare, C U Bhatt, C C Bhatt, V M Bhatt, M M Choksi, J D Christie, H N Dave, R H Desai, M K Mehta, C G Pandya, C C Pathak, R B Raval, R L Raval, V N Raval P M Shah, D V Thakar, J K Thakore, H M Trivedi, R J Trivedi, M K Vahia, M D Bilimoria, A K Dwivedi, V A Kothari, B D Barot, A P Bhatt, N V Bhatt, E M Bhatt, A J Buch, J S Chavan, B P Dalal, D J Daruvala, H V Desai, V B Desai, R S Jadeja, D J Mankad, C I Mehta, R R Mehta, C C Parekh, M M Parekh, B L Patel, C S Patel, C B Patel, G H Patel, M J Patel, M S Patel, B G Shah, B S Shah, C K Shah, C P Shah, M U Shah, V M Shukla, K G Sutaria, A L Swadia, D G Tamboli, J L Vahia, M G Vyas, R N Barve, V M Shah, M R Ajagia, G C Kothari, F N Shah, H V Shah, S H Bhambhra, Y H Joneji, M I A Kadri, N A Kazi, M K K Kureshi, A R Munshi, M M U Sullaimani, M Z Syed, C S Advani, M S Advani, R A Akhund, T D Asrani, A S Awatramani, K G Bhojwani, C P Budhrani, G N Choudhriani, P W Gianchandani, L H Gurnani, V M Hingorani, S V Israni, J H Kadri, J J Masand, B B Motwani, B R Motwani, M T Motwani, G I Mughal, T A Nagrani, M K Nasta, P N Raimalani, B R Sachanandani, S Samuel, I Y Suleman, T K Tarachandani, A S Donvalkar, P V Gore.

Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Ellis Scholarship.—To R N. Burgul.

The James Taylor Prize.—To A. D. Shroff.

The Bhau Daji Prize.—To N. H. Purandare.

The Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship.—To S. H. Trivedi.

The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To K. R. Jadhav.

The Cobden Club Medal.—To D. G. Karve.

The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Arts.—To G. V. Bhagwat.

The Perozshaw Merwanji Jijibhoy Scholarship.—Divided between A. H. Dastur and F. N. Dastur.

The Pralhad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship.—To V. D. Karkhanis.

The Gangadas Rangildas Scholarship and the Pragji Thackersey Moolji Science Scholarship (in Arts)—To J. A. Kaji.

THE RASHTRIYA SHALA.

The Jamli Mohalla Spinning Class will henceforward be open to the public as under:—From 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.) From 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

SWARAJ SABHHA VOLUNTEERS.

The Captain Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps requests the presence of all the Hindu and Muslim Volunteer Corps to be present in uniform at Ghat Kopar, at the Shamiana specially built at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow. The Shamiana is at Agra Road near Tansa pipes.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

An important meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will be held at the Offices of the All-India Trade Union Congress at 20 Tamarind Lane, top floor, Fort, Bombay, at 2 p.m. to-morrow. Only those to whom invitations have been issued should attend the meeting.

MR. GHANDI'S VISIT AT GHATKOPAR.

FINAL DATE FIXED FOR JUNE 15.

The preparations for the projected visit of Mahatmaji are complete. The National leaders who are expected to attend the function are Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Syt. Lala Lajpatrai, Syt. Motilal Nehru, Syt. Vijaya Raghavachariar, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Syt. V. J. Patel, Joseph Baptista and others.

The subscription list is still in progress and the contributions upto date amount Rs. 22,000. Before the subscription list finally closes, the purse fund is likely to reach Rs. 25,000.

The public of Bombay and all suburbs and all those who have the cause of the country at heart are cordially invited to attend the function. The ladies are provided with special accommodation.

The most convenient trains to reach Ghat Kopar from Victoria Terminus are: 6-0; 6-25; 6-35; 6-50.

The final date has been fixed on Wednesday, the 15th instant at 8 a.m.

The different Volunteer Corps who are requested to attend, are required to be present before 7 a.m. on the 15th instant.

Mr. & Mrs. P. R. Cadel have arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Readmiral Lewis Clinton Baker has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies station in succession to Rear Adm. Sir H. Tothill.

The King today received Sir Benjamin Robertson.

Government of India have decided to offer probationerships in the Imperial Forest Service to officers and men who served in naval, military or air forces for not less than one year during the war. Applications will be received upto 20th July 1921.

Lal Keshoram, Municipal Commissioner, has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Municipal Committee praying the Governor General to exercise his right of clemency for immediate release of the Martial Law prisoners.

(Continued from column 3.)

was meant. For that higher work the Institute was an excellent institution and they expected it to be a centre for higher work. It was, however, going to be used for work which other colleges could do very well. The authorities were diverting the college from its proper business and they should therefore refuse affiliation.

Professor B. K. Thakur said it was the same old story of teaching elementary science and chemistry in an institution which was meant for higher research work.

Principal Covernton opposed the amendment.

Professor Bhate, Principal Shahani and others supported the amendment. As it became late, however, the Senate adjourned further consideration till to-day.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

AFFILIATION TO BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

CLAIM OF POST GRADUATES.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last night Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding when, ofter some preliminary business, consideration was given to a letter from the Director of Public Instruction for the affiliation to the University of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, and the report of the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to make the local enquiry, under the University Act.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Dr. N. A. F. moved:

"That the Senate records its opinion that the Royal Institute of Science Bombay, be affiliated to the University with effect from the 20th June 1921 as a full grade College of Science teaching up to the B.Sc. degree course and that the maximum number of students to be admitted to the Institute be fixed as follows:—Intermediate Science Class 160, Junior B.Sc. Class 150, Senior B.Sc. Class 110, and total 420."

Dr. Moos said the only questios before the Senate was the question of affiliation of the Institute and not of higher research. It was no part of their business at all and he hoped the permission affiliation would be granted irrespective of the other issue. The throwing out of the proposition would not help them in the least. For the purposes which Dr. Viegas had in view they would have to alter the whole affiliation system of the University.

The Vice-Chancellor ruled the amendment of Dr. Viegas out of order.

The amendment ran as follows:

"Omit all words after the word "Senate" in line 1 and substitute for them the following:

"Is strongly of opinion that an Institution so liberally endowed as the Royal Institute of Science should be a purely post-graduate Research Institute affording ample facilities to the Professors and students for research work in Science, both pure and applied, and providing instruction for such graduates in Science as desire to obtain the M.Sc. degree of the University by reason of original work of a high order without submitting to the regular examination for the degree.'"

Dr. Viegas then moved that the question be referred back to the Committee. He said there were about eight arts colleges in which students were taught the B.Sc. course and he did not think that the Royal Institute of Science was meant to compete with the existing institutions. He thought the multiplication of colleges was an evil and he asked the Senate whether they were to go on with such things. They would remember with what flourish of trumpets the Institute came into existence in 1903. The University Commission highly recommended that their University should not only conduct examinations but that ther should also take up the post graduate research work and he wanted to know at what the University had done in all these years in that direction. public citizens subscribed twenty lakhs of rupees and they were perverting the Institute from its legitimate purposes of the promotion and diffusion of scientific and technical education into a college for coaching B. Sc., students. He strongly protested against the Institute being turned into an appanage of the Elphinstone College. He appealed to the Senate to rise to the occasion and show that they were not willing to allow the Institute so liberally endowed by the people of Bombay to be turned into an appanage of the Elphinstone College. They had heard much from the heads of Government that they were anxious to promote industrial development in this country and he asked, in the face of those repeated views, whether Government were right in asking the Senate for permission to turn the Institute into a teaching college. It was not primarily intended to be a teaching college, but a research college.

Dr. H. Mann seconded.

Prof. Kanitker said the Senate would certainly have objected to the Institute being turned into an appanage of the Elphinstone College. But the idea was that they should give their permission for the affiliation first and then immediate steps would be taken to develope the Institute into a research institute.

"PURELY FOR RESEARCH WORK."

Mr. Lorry, the acting Director of Public Instruction, said he would have entirely agreed with Dr. Viegas if the intention of Government was to make the Institute an appanage of the Elphinstone College. He referred to the report of the Committee appointed in 1906 which came to the opinion that the teaching of science was by no means up to the required standard. Dr. Travers was then consulted and subsequently Sir William Ramsay and the latter was surprised at the diffusion of energy and called attention to the need of concentration of science teaching. It was partly to provide for that concentration and also to provide facilities for research work that that this idea was started. Perhaps the most important work of this Institute would be to train students for post-graduate work and that work needed the appointment of professors who would inspire the students with ideas and train them how to deal with scientific matters from an original point of view. That was the meaning of the recommendation of the Syndicate. This Institute was meant for research work and it would lead up to research work, and it was the intention of Government to improve the teaching staff and also the apparatus.

Mr. F. B. Tyabji supported the amendment.

Principal Mackenzie said the report of the University Commission was that the existing institutions should be employed for under-graduate work and that the M.Sc., work should be concentrated and for that higher work the Science Institute

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(Continued in column 8.)

PROSTITUTION IN BOMBAY.

ALARMING GROWTH OF EVIL.

WILL THE PUBLIC WAKE UP?

The Social Purity Committee of Bombay, has issued a pamphlet drawing attention to the ever growing menace of commercialised vice in this city and urging the need of action to eradicate the evil. We quote the following extracts from the brochure:—

Bombay is a city which its citizens have been proud to call Bombay the Beautiful. Its Municipality bears the motto, "Urbs prima in Indis." It cannot be gainsaid that there is a great deal of which Bombay can be proud and to which its citizens can point with just self-satisfaction—its wealth, its docks, its industries, its charitable institutions and its huge population. But it must also be admitted that in some respects this city has allowed things to slide and evils to be tolerated which ought not to have been tolerated. Bombay is undoubtedly a beautiful city; but unfortunately that beauty is very sadly marred by great festering sores in its midst. One of these is the terrible traffic in woman and girls that is being carried on openly and shamelessly, a traffic of appalling dimensions, involving much suffering and cruelty to its unfortunate victims. The evil of prostitution has existed in Bombay for a long time; public attention has at times been directed to it when some murder case in Kamatipura has been brought to light in the courts of law. But public interest has so far never been kept up, and beyond a few articles in the papers nothing has been done in the matter of discussing or formulating remedies for a state of affairs which no decent-minded citizen can contemplate without shame or disgust.

The problem of prostitution is one which has received much attention in Europe. Prostitution exists in all countries; but in England and elsewhere public opinion has made itself felt and effects have been made to put checks and restrictions on the traffic. Both private effort and the law have been directed against the persons engaged in the traffic, and a great deal of work has been done and is being done on the hygienic and moral sides. In India also there are signs that the public conscience has been roused, and attention has been drawn to the great harm, physical, economic, and moral, which is caused by a system of unchecked prostitution. Bombay as a large sea-port and manufacturing town has a problem of its own. The streets in the heart of the town are honeycombed with brothels from which the canker of venereal disease has flowed into the veins of a large percentage of its population. Whole thoroughfares like Falkland Road, Foras Road, which are traversed by tramway lines, and a number of bystreets on both sides of them, are full of brothels, inhabited mostly by Indian and in some cases Eurasian and Japanese women. The prostitutes stand at the windows of these houses, openly inviting passers-by at night, and pimps wander about soliciting customers. But this is not a matter merely of abstract morality or of public decency. The brothels are dens of slavery, vice, disease, and crime. The women who inhabit them are in nine cases out of ten thrown into them at a very tender age. many Indian girls being often sold by their parents to interested parties for small sums of money. The Indian prostitute is practically a bought slave and has no freedom of her own.

DISTRIBUTION.

The evil is common to all ranks and races of the people. Vileness is catering for the vices of all classes. No race can throw a stone at any other. For all are involved. It is not a matter which concerns Indians or Europeans as such. It is a matter which concerns all the citizens of Bombay, all who feel any responsibility for the common weal. The time has come to ask what might be done to limit if not abolish the evil and to prevent the inhuman cruelties which are being inflicted upon the poorer women engaged in the traffic. We believe that if the facts were known there would be such pressure of public opinion that the law would be so amended as to make it criminal to procure women for immoral purposes, and to make money out of the keeping of brothels.

There are houses of ill-fame suited to every class and condition. Some of the houses are provided for and by foreigners. Thus there are a score of brothels which may be called European, of which four are ranked in the first class and are patronized by well-to-do men, four are second class, and the rest are third class. In these there are 28 European women, 23 Eurasian and Indian Christian women, 5 women from Mauritius, and 33 Bagdad Jewesses. The better class of these houses are well kept, clean habits and hygienic rules being enforced. The women receive half of their earnings to themselves, while the other half goes to the brothel-keeper. The number of Europeans is much smaller than it was before the war, and the tightening of the law about the admission of undesirable foreigners has made it possible to exclude foreign procurers. Hence Indian women are now found in house which were once exclusively European.

Of Japanese houses there are 34, with 80 inmates. The condition in these is similar to that in the European houses though none of the Japanese houses can be described as first-class.

Of Indian houses there are roughly 830, containing 5000 prostitutes, mainly Hindu and Mahomedan, with a few Bagdadis and Jewesses. Some of these houses are well kept and discreetly managed, but many of them are crowded dens where human beings live and trade in the utmost misery and degradation. The better class of those permanently resident in the brothels pay 50 per cent of their earnings to the keeper, and clothe and feed themselves out of the remainder. They also invariably employ pimps, or keep paramours, who live on their earnings. In the lower class houses the mistresses or male procurers between them take all the money that comes in, the women simply receiving food and clothing, and being kept in a condition which is scarcely distinguishable from slavery. It is customary to advance money to them in order to keep them under the bondage of debt. Though it is illegal now to prosecute such a woman for debt, or to keep her in a brothel against her will, yet, because of the ignorance of the women and the difficulty of getting evidence, these laws are practically a dead letter. There are indications that in the poorer houses the women owing to their poverty and ignorance live in mortal fear of their keepers, usually up-country bullies who treat them with the greatest cruelty. Terrorism of the worst order is an inevitable incident of the state of slavery in which many, if not most, of these unfortunate women live.

CAGED HUMAN CREATURES.

There can be few spectacles more revolting than that which meets the eyes of any who pass along certain streets which could be named, any night in the year, the sight of women shut in behind barred windows, like beasts exposed in a cage, behind locked doors which are only opened to admit their equally degraded customers. It is a sight which pride and humanity might well rouse every citizen to determine to abolish.

What dark deeds may be done, and often are done in these dens of inquity, may be illustrated by the facts which came out at the trial of the notorious Duncan Road Cross Lane Murder Case.

THE SPREADING OF CORRUPTION.

These places are centres of physical and moral contagion. Pollution spreads from them. The whole moral tone of the city is being lowered. Numbers of the women are suffering from venereal disease, and from them it is spread through the community. Even when a woman of the poorer class is induced to go to a dispensary for treatment she can rarely be persuaded to continue until she is cured. She is in deadly fear of losing her only source of livelihood, and can often not afford, even if she is allowed by her keepers, to suspend her trade even for a single night. And as she may be visited by as many as a dozen men in one night the consequences in the spread of disease may be better imagined than described

The moral consequences are even more deplorable. The very existence of such places accustoms the minds of those who live in the neighbourhood to the idea that the evil is a necessary and inevitable part of the order of things, and sets purity at an unattainable part of the order of things, and sets purity at an unattainable distance They not only minister to a demand which of course exists, but they stimulate that demand. It is horrible that children should grow up with such sights challenging their curiosity, and have their earliest ideas about the relation of men and women made to be such ugly and perverted ones. It is no less pitiable that the happiness of whole families should be destroyed, as often happens, because of indulgences to which these places minister.

WHAT CAN BE DONE?

It is not suggested that an evil of such dimensions and long-standing, the causes of which are so deeply rooted in our social system, can be quickly got rid of. It is known that even if professional prostitution were abolished there would remain an amount of clandestine and secret immorality which is as great a menace to society, and even more insidious. But a great deal would be accomplished if a blow could be struck at the whole hideous business of public pandering to vice. Experience in other places proves that if this were done it would not increase the other evil, but rather tend to diminish it.

The best way of all is doubtless that of moral suasion. The only real cure is to raise the standard of purity among men and women, aiming to establish the same standard for both sexes. Everything which encourages health of body and mind helps. It is felt that more ought to be done to convey to young people knowledge of sex matters in a way that will not defile their imaginations, to warn them against the dangers of immoral intercourse, and to provide them with healthy recreations. This Committee hopes to be able to do something in these directions.

SHOULD THE LAW BE CHANGED?

The question however remains whether more might not be done to make vice less prominent and less easily accessible, whether houses of ill-fame should be allowed to continue undisturbed, and whether brothel-keepers and procurers should be allowed to make money out of the degradation and misery of men and women. The traffic itself is not in Bombay illegal. Ought it not to be? There are restrictions of a kind. The houses are not licensed, but they are under police supervision. If they become disorderly, or a nuisance to neighbours so that complaints are received, they can be dealt with. It is criminal to allure a minor into such a house, or to detain any woman against her will if proof of her will can be obtained. The Commissioner of Police has power to forbid anyone engaged in this traffic to reside in any particular street or house.

But the thing itself is not illegal. A man or a woman can keep such a house, and make gain out of the degradation of women and men, so long as there is no disorderliness of which complaint reaches the police, and so long as these provisions are not transgressed. There is virtually no power readily applicable to interfere with brothels, or to set free the miserable occupants. It is believed that the magistrates and the police would welcome larger powers, however carefully safeguarded they would need to be. In Europe the brothel is rapidly losing ground. It is at this date illegal in Great Britain, and in many other countries, nor is there in these countries any desire on the part of the authorities to return to the old system.

In Ceylon a very remarkable change has been brought about. As the result of sound laws, supported by public opinion, and zealously put into operation by the police, the evil as it exists in Bombay has been entirely abolished. Colombo is said to be the cleanest port city in the East. Nor has this abolition been accompanied by any recognizable increase of sporadic or clandestine disorder.

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

It is the strong conviction of this Committee that some similar action is urgently needed in India. They believe that the time has come to make strenuous efforts to obtain such increased power for the guardians of public order as shall enable them to deal in a more drastic manner with those who are making a living out of the prostitution of others. They believe that the keeping of houses of ill-fame should be made illegal.

Accordingly they appeal to all the citizens of Bombay to consider the facts here set forth, and take counsel as to what should be done to bring about reform. They are aware that an evil of this kind must be attacked from many sides, and that sometimes indirect methods may be more successful than direct ones. But some things seem to them to have become clear.

First, recognizing the fact that in all countries women are banding themselves together to fight against the degradation of their sex, and to demand an *equal moral standard*, they feel that all humane and just persons ought to associate themselves with that demand.

Secondly, they feel strongly *the need for education* and moral influence so that the demand for the means of vicious indulgence may be lessened by a change in public opinion, and a rise in public morals.

Thirdly they are convinced that it should be made definitely illegal to trade in vice.

It is proposed shortly to form an association to further these objects. Those who are willing to join such as association, and to do what is in their power to influence public opinion, are requested to communicate with the Secretary, Social Purity Committee, care of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Tata House, Waudby Road, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN DAVIS CUP TEAM.

FYZEE BROTHERS IN FORM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

The Indian Davis Cup Team are participating in the Kent Lawn Tennis Championship at Beckenham. The Fyzees have gained easy wins in the first round of the singles. Doctor Fyzee put up a good performance by beating Captain Davin 6/2, 6/4. Deane had a walk-over. The feature of the play was the surprise defeat of F. M. Fisher by Major Hartwell, from India. 6/2, 2/6, 9/7. Hartwell has strong service, useful chopped drive and good volley.

In the first round of the Lawn Tennis singles at Beckenham Jacob beat Jones, (American) 6/2, 6/4.

TENNIS IN KENT.

SHIMIDZU'S SUCCESS.

The chief interest at the opening rounds of the Kent Tennis Championships at Beckenham yesterday was the appearance of Shimidzu who in the First Round beat Under 6/0, 6/4 and in the second round beat Johnstone 6-1, 6/0. Shimidzu's forehand play is considered as effective as ever and his backhand apparently is considerably strengthened.

In the second round Botoford beat Wu 6/1, 6/3.

In the Men's Doubles First Round the South African Wheatley and Major Hartwell beat Wu and Martin 6/1, 6/1. Shimidzu partners Dixon and Deane Jacob in the Championship at Mimbledon.

KENT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

In the second round of the Kent Tennis Championships at Beckenham, Kingscote (holder) beat Gracey 6—1, 6—1,. Sleem beat A. A. Fyzee 2—6, 6—3, 6—4. Jacob beat Carr 8—6, 6—1. A. H. Fyzee beat Dawson 2—6, 9—7, 8—6. Gordon Lowe beat Deane 5—7, 6—4, 6—4. after strenuous struggle. In the first round of the mixed doubles Sleem and Miss Tanner were beaten. Jacob and Miss Shepherd and Deane and Mrs. Gracey won their matches.

GIPSY LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

In semi-final of the Gipsy Lawn Tennis Tournament at Stamford Hill, Fisher beat Deane 6/2, 6/4. In the final Gordon Lowe beat Fisher 9/7, 6/3.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

PERSONNEL OF ENGLISH TEAM.

LONDON, June 6.

The English Polo team to play against America has been finally chosen and consists of Tomkinson, Barrett, Wodehouse and Lockett (back). Lieutenant-Colonel Melvill, Captain Palmes, Colonel Hunter and Major Harrison are reserves.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

LONDON, June 7.

Hampshire beat Somerset by eight wickets.

Surrey beat Essex by an innings and 32 runs.

Lancashire beat Leicestershire by 384 runs.

Sussex beat Notts by 5 wickets.

AUSTRALIANS vs. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LONDON, June 8.

Seven thousand people were present when the Australians commenced their match against Gloucestershire at Bristol to-day. Weather was dull. Batting first on a fast wicket Australians ran up 421 for 3 wickets. Mayne made 79, Bardsley 132 including 17 boundary hits and Macartney 149.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 14, 1921.

THE SOCIAL CANKER.

Though on more than one occasion in the past the attention of the public of Bombay has been drawn pointedly to the growing evil of prostitution in the city, no sustained efforts have so far been made to rouse the public conscience to an adequate sense of the dangers of a *laissez faire* policy in that connection. About a decade ago a committee of well-known citizens of Bombay, with objects similar to those of the Social Purity Committee of Bombay, which has recently come into existence, was formed and for a few months it succeeded, by means of leaflets, public meetings and so on, in focussing public attention on the evil, but gradually the enthusiasm of the members fizzled out and the Committee now sleeps in the limbo of oblivion. From the absence of names of some of the prominent persons, still living, who took part in that movement, in the list of members of the present Committee, it is to be feared that the latter has failed to benefit by past experience. Some valuable statistics were collected at the time, which would have proved of considerable use even after a decade. However, if the present Committee can demonstrate more sustained zeal in the pursuit of the goal it has kept in view, than its predecessor, and if it really succeeds in rousing the public conscience to the pitch necessary to induce the citizens to set about in real earnest in doing something towards cleansing the Augean stables of the city's commercialised vice, then it will be deserving of our utmost gratitude.

There is no question that the tantacles of this dreadful octopus are spreading farther and wider year after year into the vitals of the city and if the movements of this dread evil are not arrested, the first city in India may shortly come to be the modern Babylon of the East. No visitor to Bombay can fail to be shocked at the extent of the pollution. The Social Purity Committee has published some figures to show the number of God's images which are being daily sacrificed at the altar of the Moloch of prostitution. It cannot but be that these figures represent only a fraction of the real number of victims. But even if we accept the Committee's estimate to be roughly correct, the fact that there are as many as 830 brothels, harbouring about 5000 prostitutes belonging to Hindu and Mahomedan communities alone, should make one shudder at the extent of the poison, physical and moral, that is daily filtering into the social organisation, firstly of Bombay, and through it into that of the country as a whole. The fact that Bombay is the principal gateway of the East lays it dangerously open to every sort of contamination and it is no wonder that parasites of not only European extraction, but also those hailing from Mid Asia, the Far East and Mauritius, along with Jewish elements of a non-descript kind, should find here a safe refuge as well as a congenial atmosphere. The danger of the traffic lies not merely in the corruption of morals, but also in the crime of a heinous character which it engenders. The revelations made during the trial of the notorious Duncan Road Cross Lane murder case gave us a glimpse into the hell in which the inmates of the brothels are compelled by the ruthless brothel-keepers to drag on their existence. The victims are subjected to a tyranny worse than that known to any age of slavery.

While there can be no question that the evil has assumed proportions constituting a standing menace to the healthy and peaceful life of this city, the problem of the effective means of dealing with it is not, however, easy of solution. The evil has its roots in the unjust economic organisation of society and it is in respect of the latter that the reform must primarily begin. But, apart from this fundamental fact, there is no gainsaying the truth that unless there is a change in the moral outlook, the vice will be irradicable and attempts to suppress it will only result in driving it from one place to another. So, as the Committee also recognises, the first need is the creation of a healthy moral atmosphere around us and this can only be done by teaching the public to demand an equal moral standard for men and women and by means of education, imparted on proper lines, to the youth in the fundamental principles of their constitution. But along with such efforts at enlightenment and reformation, legislative steps are also urgently needed. The present law on the subject has proved a dead letter. Not until the traffic itself is made illegal, as in many other advanced countries, and the Police do their work of bringing to book offenders against the law, honestly and efficiently, will the evil be effectively tackled in Bombay. The Committee has pointed to Colombo as an example of what legislation can achieve in this connection. The Government of India are understood to have under consideration the bill drafted by the Government of Burma, aiming at the control of the traffic in Rangoon. The public must demand a similar measure for Bombay, and the Government of Bombay should not hesitate to resort to legislation in the desired direction. The Committee would do well to formulate, in consultation with the best legal talent available, the lines on which legislative action should be taken. We hope the Committee will have all the public support it deserves in the campaign on which it has launched.

SIROHI.

The Rulers of Indian States enjoy the privilege of being above—or beyond?—criticism to a certain extent. Newspapers in the States there are none; and where there are any, they dare not freely criticise either the rulers or the administration. The Indian Press Act practically prevents the more independent newspapers in British India from freely criticising and exposing the high-handedness of autocracy that is the rule rather than the exception in many of the States like, for example, Jamnagar in Kathiawar or Sirohi in Central India. We refer to these two States particularly because between these two States there appears to exist a close affinity at least in regard to one point and that is in respect of the *Charans*. These *Charans* are Brahmins, and at one time they were warriors, not merely the bards that they are represented to be. The lands which they claim in Sirohi as well as in Jamnagar are more in the nature of grants given them for military service in not far-off days than gifts made for composing flattering verses in honor of irresponsible and petty autocrats. We may, however, leave this aspect of the matter aside for the present. What we are immediately concerned with is the terrorism that was reported to have been practised upon the *Charans* of Morvada village by the State officials of Sirohi. Our readers will recall the fantastic communication that the "attorneys of the Huzur Secretary of the State" had sent us last month. The Government of India have now issued a lengthy communique on the subject evidently repeating parrot-like the apologetic and self-vindicating statement submitted to them either by the Sirohi Durbar or the British Personal Adviser to the Maharao. Whoever is the author of the specious document, it is evident that he has been at great pains to paint the State authorities in glowing colours, and credit them with moderation and forbearance and represent the *Charans* as a set of rebellious people who broke the bounds of law and authority. That attempt should have been a success, but unfortunately for those concerned, the letter of the Attorneys to the Huzur Secretary rises up like a skeleton that cannot easily be laid under. There is a vast discrepancy between that letter and the lengthy rigmarole to which the Government of India have just given publicity. The attorneys wrote to us as follows:

"On the arrival of the said party (of fifty "native sepoys") the Charans, instead of being reasonable and sensible and loyal to the State, adopted a haughty and audacious attitude and in spite of various pursuasions (*sic*), request and exhortations (*sic*), of the local officers they began to riot and it is believed that they set fire to an old female and burnt her alive. Here we may mention that the said female was of their own cast (*sic*). We are further informed that from the report our client further ascertained, that four Charans committed suicide and adopted the policy of self-destruction and infliction of self-injuries in accordance with the habits too well-known to you to be mentioned in details here and then commenced to injure the Sepoys who intermeddled (*sic*) for the purpose of preventing the said Charans from committing and pursuing the said policy of destruction and injury and when this news was duly reported to the State a Sub-Inspector of Police was sent for the purpose of making inquiries and investigation."

In the present document which purports to be a resume of the facts elicited by "the Chief Judge of the Sirohi State under the orders of H. H. the Maharao" we are told that "in view of the danger that the example of the *Charans* might affect the neighbouring villages and cause serious disorder", a force of 50 sepoys, under the orders of a subedar, was despatched to assist the Tehsildar of Morvada in collecting what was due. What happened afterwards had better be told in the words of the present communique:

"On the arrival of the troops at Mandar the Tehsildar with a posse of constables and the troops proceeded to Morvada. The party did not enter the village but halted under a *banyan* tree, on the outskirts of the village. Attempts were made to reason with the Charans but without success, and the Tehsildar retired to a well, determined to renew his efforts at persuasion later on. He had not been there half an hour, when smoke was seen rising from the village, and it was learned that the Charans had decided to have recourse to the traditional method of calling down the vengeance of Heaven on the State and discrediting it in the eyes of the people by burning an old woman alive. A pyre was prepared on which the victim, an aged widow, was placed and her nearest relatives gathered round her and set fire to it. On learning the meaning of the smoke, the Tehsildar at once gave orders to the troops to enter the village, and rescue the woman. As they got within sight of the pyre, she was seen to be making frantic efforts to save herself, but every time she struggled to free herself, her persecutors thrust her back into the flames. The Charans seemed to have been determined that the sacrifice should be complete, and armed with sticks, knives, daggers and swords, they blocked the way to the pyre and opposed the advance of the troops. It was not until several of the soldiers had been wounded, that a volley was fired, apparently without orders in self-defence. The mob then dispersed and the sepoys advanced to the pyre but they were too late to save the woman's life."

Nothing is said about the very laudable and humane mission (!) of the party to prevent the *Charans* from committing suicide! Apart from this, we were then informed by the attorneys that a Sub-Inspector was sent to make enquiries and investigation. But no one knows about the outcome of the Sub-Inspector's mission, nor are we told as to the nature of the enquiry held by the Chief Judge. In the absence of fuller information, we may assume that the inquiry by the Chief Judge was to review the facts placed before him by the officials concerned in the act of terrorism together with the report, if any, of the Sub-Inspector. In present report it is made out that the administration was actuated all along by a spirit of considerateness and that only the recalcitrant spirit of the *Charans*, inspite of all the attempts to reason with them, led to the tragic incident resulting in serious casualties to life and limb. No explanation has been vouchsafed as to how women came to be among the killed and wounded. Is not this fact alone sufficient to induce a belief that terrorism was resorted to by the party of officials, police and troops, and that the story now given currency to is an after-thought, calculated to produce the effect on the minds of the readers that the *Charans* deserved the fate meted out to them? While the *Charans* will no doubt feel grateful to the Maharao for his expression of regret at the loss of so many lives and also for having under consideration the question of the payment of compensation to the relatives of the deceased and to the wounded, it is hardly fair to expect them to be grateful for referring their memorial to the Personal Adviser to the Maharao for "adjudicating their claim to hold their villages free from revenue". For, it will be remembered that it was this "Personal Adviser" who advised the despatch of the armed force to put down the *Charans*. And we can very well guess in advance what sort of adjudication they will get from Colonel Macpherson. It is a pity that the Government of India make themselves the medium for propagating ludicrous tales of generosity and forbearance on the part of authorities in Indian States.

Notes of the Day.

Gandhi-Reading Interview.

The dialogue between Mr. Montagu and Viscount Curzon which Reuter reports to-day illustrates at once the methods employed by enemies of Indian progress to misinform the British public regarding the course of events in India and the unfitness of the average Britisher, who represents the British democracy in Parliament, to "govern" India. Mr. Montagu said it was impossible to believe that any one would believe the statement that Lord Reading was probably sympathetic to non-cooperation. Mr. Gandhi has, of course, never "publicly" made this statement. But what if Lord Reading were really sympathetic towards non-cooperation? If Mr. Montagu was possessed of imaginative statesmanship of high order, he would realise that the only right thing that Lord Reading can do is not only to sympathise with the non-cooperators, but to voice their demands. Mr. Montagu says that Mr. Gandhi has honourably fulfilled the conditions under which the interview was held. We would ask if Mr. Montagu thinks that the Viceroy has, on his part, entirely fulfilled those conditions. Or, was his Excellency not bound by them.

Indian Labourers from Fiji.

The extract from the speech of the Governor of Fiji to which Mr. Andrews has drawn attention is, indeed, a remarkable document and makes one wonder how, while the public of this country has been completely in the dark as to the existence of any movement to send the repatriated Indian labourers back to Fiji, the Governor of Fiji should be exulting in the prospect of such a return of immigrants through the good offices of the Government of India. The Government of India, when questioned on the subject of happenings in Fiji, have been in the habit of expressing ignorance or, at the most, of giving out but belated information. But, here is the Governor of Fiji referring with great satisfaction to the almost certain successful termination of his confidential negotiations with the Government of India for the withdrawal of the prohibition against the return from India of the Fiji repatriates! How is it that the Government of India have as yet given no inkling of the progress of these negotiations to the people of this country? Do they imagine that the latter are not concerned in the matter? They are certainly aware, we are sure, of the universal indignation caused here over the atrocities committed on Indians in Fiji. Knowing this and being also aware of the fact that a regular stream of Indians has been either coming or waiting to come back to India from the Islands, how comes it that the Government of India are engaged in negotiations with the Fiji authorities, *behind the back of the people of this country*, for the re-despatch of the labourers to Fiji? What right have the Government of India to give the Fiji authorities any favourable assurance, without consulting the public opinion of this country? There has been a shrewd suspicion in the public mind that the recent report of a movement among the repatriated Indians to go back to Fiji was circulated by persons interested in getting these men back to Fiji and that the tale of their sufferings in this country has been purposely exaggerated with the same end in view. The speech of the Governor of Fiji but strengthens this suspicion. Even if some distress prevails among them, it would be most unfortunate, as Mr. Andrews points out, to send these men back to Fiji, because such a step will materially help the Whites there to crush the Indian labourers who are still on strike. The Government of India would be guilty of an unpardonable crime against our struggling countrymen in Fiji if they encourage in any way the re-despatch of the men to Fiji, before the strike comes to an end. They ought to find means to settle the men in this country itself. In any case, they should take the public of this country into the fullest confidence and all negotiations behind the curtains should be eschewed. Meanwhile, as Mr. Andrews suggests, the Indian public should also besir itself to satisfy the needs of the returned emigrants in this country itself.

The Difference.

Sir Henry Wheeler, whose official conscience stands aghast at the idea of the State abandoning its "neutrality" and lending a helping hand to the starving and cholera-stricken "coolies" to return to their homes, would do well to note how the authorities in the Southern Presidency behaved in a similar crisis, which took place only last week. In last Saturday's "Statesman" Sir Henry will find a communication from the Coonoor correspondent of the journal, in which the latter refers to the gathering of fifteen thousand mendicants from all parts of India at Ootacamund, who had come there to participate in the munificent philanthrophy of the widow of the late Khan Bahadur Hajee Fake Mahomed Sait, who annually sets apart a lakh of rupees during the Ramzan for charity. It appears that there was an outbreak of cholera among the Mopla mendicants from Palghat on their sojourn in Coonoor and that thirty-six of them fell victims to the epidemic. What followed is thus described by the "Statesman's" correspondent:—

Great precautionary methods are adopted to stamp out the disease. All the entrances of Wellington barracks are picketted by military sentinels, and no strangers are allowed to enter barracks. Yesterday an informal discussion about further precautionary methods was held by Surgeon-General Simmonds, I.M.S., Officiating Surgeon-General, Major Russell, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, Mr. MacFarland, I.C.S., Collector and Dr. K. T. Mathew, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. *"It was decided to despatch all the mendicants back free by special trains to Malabar."*

The sentence we have italicised shows that no high scruples of "neutrality" stood in the way of the local authorities sending "all mendicants back free by special trains to Malabar." We do not think that Sir Henry by any argumentative legerdemain can for a moment maintain that the circumstances were dissimilar in the two cases. But we forget that there was one additional circumstance in the case of the Assam labourers —namely, that these people were engaged in a "struggle" with their employers, though this "struggle" consisted only in bidding a final adieu to the tea gardens and throwing themselves adrift on the world. But this one circumstance, involving as it did prospects of curtailed profits to the tea-planter, was paramount in the eyes of Sir Henry Wheeler and not even the possibility of deaths by the score of starvation and disease would move him a jot from the "neutral" stand he had made.

Not Honest.

We would like to know if it is in pursuance of any policy of non-cooperation that the Telegraph Department tries to prevent messages addressed to Congress workers in Ahmedabad from reaching their destination in time. Mr. Gandhi has already more than once referred to this fact. We have it now from Mr. Gidwani that he seldom receives a telegram in less than ten days after it is received in Ahmedabad. Other workers in Ahmedabad also have the same complaint to make. One of the tricks of the Department is that if a telegram tells any Congress worker in Ahmedabad that his presence is required at a certain place on a certain date, it is delivered to him on the previous night, though it could very well have been placed in the addressee's hands a week earlier. The earlier phase of this Telegraphic non-cooperation movement was more honest. Telegrams were indiscriminately returned to the senders as objectionable and the money refunded. Now, workers in Ahmedabad and correspondents pay and the Department accepts the messages but wilfully keeps them back till they cease to be useful. Non-cooperators will not, we are sure, mind non-cooperation from the official side too, if it is straightforward. If the Department really wishes to non-cooperate with the Non-cooperators, let the facts be at least publicly stated so. But to accept the money of the non-cooperators and then to refuse to deliver the "goods" is not what one would call honest.

A Practical Joke?

It will be remembered that during the last postal strike in Bombay, it frequently happened that bundles of letters and packets addressed to several people were found on the Chowpatty sands or in less frequented bye-lanes and back-alleys or even left at the door-step of some specially favoured individual. A repetition of the thing has come to our notice, perhaps, as a reminder of those anxious times. Mr. G. B. Modak, of Messrs. W. H Thorns and Co., Churchgate Street, has handed to us a packet—containing a number of letters,—that has been delivered to him in strange circumstances. These letters which are addressed to the management of and several other persons in the employment of the P and O. N. Co., the B. I. S N Co. and Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., were wrapped up in a copy of "Lokmanya," a vernacular daily, of the 6th instant, and posted to Mr. Modak c/o The Oliver Typewriting Co. The address is inscribed in pencil and a postage of two annas has been affixed on the packet while the postal stamping of Bombay G. P. O. indicates that the packet was "cleared" at 11-30 a.m. on the 13th instant and sent out by the 12-30 p.m. delivery. Mr. Modak himself does not know why or by whom he was singled out for this special favour and has in consequence brought them to us. It is difficult to say if there is any mystery behind the affair. It might be that the letters were intercepted by some one, or found like those mysterious bundles that used to turn up on the Chowpatty Sands by some one who, having opened them out of curiosity, posted them to Mr. Modak. The interest is somewhat heightened by the fact that all the letters bear the Bombay postal date imprints between 29th March and 1 April 1921. Mr. Modak also informs us that all the letters had been previously opened and that he found that one of the letters was addressed to the Manager of the P. and O. S. N. Coy, by Mr. S. G. Velinkar asking for the reservation of a first Saloon Cabin by one of the P. and O. boats. We wonder if this is a practical joke perpetrated by somebody and it would be interesting to know why and by whom Mr. Modak was selected as the victim. The letters are lying with us in the condition in which they were handed to us by Mr. Modak and will be delivered to any authorized person from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., during office hours.

NORTHERN IRISH PARLIAMENT.

OPENING CEREMONY.

ELECTION OF CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

At the opening of the Northern Parliament in the Belfast City Hall, the entrance of which was strongly guarded by the police and the military Mr. Fitzalan in reply to the address from the City Corporation earnestly hoped that the hour of peace and goodwill had arrived, which would be the forerunner of happiness and prosperity in Ireland. He was then escorted to the Council Chamber where all the Unionist Members were present but the Sinn Feiners and the Nationalists were absent.

Major Hugh O'Neill was unanimously elected the Speaker. The members then took the oath and Sir James Craig announced the formation of the Cabinet. Sir Dawson Bates, Home Secretary. Mr. Pollock, Finance. Lord Londonderry, Education. Mr. Andrews, Labour, Mr. E. M. Archdale, Agriculture. Sir James Craig at the susbequent luncheon announced that the King would open the Parliament on June 22nd and he expected that the overseas Premiers would attend.

"NEW ERA IN IRELAND."

OPENING OF ULSTER PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Opening of the Ulster Parliament is hailed as a beginning of a new era in Ireland. The establishment is recognised as a long step in the right direction though event is apt to be overshadowed owing to the black state of affairs in other parts. Opinion is expressed that the Dominion Premiers will see and be able to inform their peoples many of whom have been misled and deceived that there are two Irelands one of which abhors violence and outrage under which other lies prone and helpless. The partition is everywhere regarded as a distasteful temporary expedient A hope is expressed that southerners will abandon their antagonistic attitude towards the southern parliament and work for unity.

MILITARY OPERATION IN CORK.

THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The encircling movement of the military supported by aeroplanes in Mill Street, County Cork, ended the battle in which three of the Republican Army were killed and 12 wounded while 100 were captured with their full equipment. The casualties to the Crown Forces were slight. The operations are still continuing.

TELEGRAPH WIRE CUTTING.

SINN FEINERS AT WORK IN MIDDLESEX

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

There was a systematic campaign of telegraph and telephone wire cutting at midnight in Uxbridge and Hounslow districts of Middlesex by six armed Sinn Feiners in a motor lorry who after seriously damaging thirty wires drove rapidly towards London. A man whom the Sinn Feiners held up with revolvers informed the police who are searching for the perpetrators. Several telegraph and signal wires were also cut on the Great Western and South-Eastern and the Chatham Railways. Similar outrages took place in Liverpool district at midnight. Police intercepted wire cutters at Gatacre and surrounded them in wood where they were kept all night but managed to escape at daybreak.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT.

REDUCTION OF BENEFITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macnamara introduced a Bill amending the Unemployment Insurance Act. He pointed out that two million men and women in the United Kigdom were receiving a full unemployment benefit at a rate of two millions sterling weekly while income from contributions was below three hundred and fifty thousand and the insurance fund which was twentytwo and a half millions sterling in March was now only eight and a half millions, therefore Government was compelled to reduce the benefits from July 9th to fifteen shillings for men and twelve shillings for women and increase contributions. He estimated that maximum liability of Treasury under readjusted schemes would be sixteen millions sterling which would be repaid as things became normal.

REPEAL OF AGRICULTURE ACT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Boscawen announced that as the country was unable to afford the State's liability under the Agriculture Act policy of guaranteeing minimum prices for wheat and oats would be terminated as early as possible. This involved repeal of provisions of the Act relating to the minimum wages and the State control of cultivation. Guarantees would be given with regard to wheat and oats harvet this year but as from a certain date after this harvest at was proposed to decontrol agriculture altogether.

MINING DEADLOCK.

FAVOURABLE TURN.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE MEET THE OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The mining deadlock has at last taken a definitely favourable turn. The Miners' Executive sat for three hours today and decided to ask the Owners tomorrow for the final elucidation of a number of questions. They also decided to summon a Delegate Conference on June 10th and to recommend ballot of the members.

CONFERENCE OF COAL-OWNERS AND MINERS ADJOURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 7.

The conference between coal-owners and the miners was adjourned to enable both the sides to consider the situation separately.

COAL-OWNERS' LATEST PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT UPON PREVIOUS OFFERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Questioned after the meeting, the members of the Miners' Executive were very optimistic and declared that the Owners' latest proposals were an improvement upon their previous offers and would apparently enable the Miners to resume work without fear of their wages being reduced below the subsistence level. The Executive intend to use their influence in favour of a settlement.

FEDERATION AND CONFEDERATION IN EMPIRE.

RHODES LECTURE BY PROF. STRAHAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Professor J. Strahan delivering the Rhodes lecture at the University College Gower Street on "Federation and Confederation" in the British Empire said that as the British Constitution had become model for all free peoples, so Britain's mode of dealing with her Colonies and Dependencies might become the model for all the countries dealing with one another.

Lord Justice Scrutton who presided, over the lecture wittily described the functions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He said that an obscure door in slummy street off Whitehall led to a not very clean-looking room where 4 or 5 sleepy old gentlemen sat round a horse-shoe table listening to counsel but the pageant passing in that room was the most amazing. Besides the Dominion Representatives, India, Mauritius, Trinidad and every colony brought the oddest questions for decision by perfectly impartial and trusted tribunal. Hence the Privy Council is known in the obscurest parts of the Empire although people don't know what it is.

ROYAL AIR-FORCE MEMORIAL FUND

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Secretary of the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund reports that although like most organisations, it is suffering from the present slump, the Overseas Dominions are helping to maintain their contributions. The Nawab of Tonk, (Rajputana), has subscribed the equivalent of two hundred pounds and other princes and notables of India have sent varying amounts. The residents of Shanghai, through Lady Desvoeux and the Overseas Club have contributed twenty-five pounds and Nairobi 7. Kisuma in East Africa has sent the proceeds of the Gymkhana Dance amounting to 207 pounds. The Governor, the residents and garrison of Kongkong have sent 272 pounds. Sir Lee Stack has forwarded thirty pounds from the Officers of Khartoum.

GALLANT DEED OF A FLYING OFFICER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

A gallant deed performed in Mesopotamia last November is recounted in the Gazette in connection with an award of Bar to a Distinguished Flying Cross to a Flying Officer Mr. Dudey Lloyd Evans. It is narrated that Mr. Evans was accompanying another reconnoitring machine when the latter was compelled to make a forced landing in the hostile country. A party of mounted Arabs immediately fired on the observer who was dismantling, Mr. Lewis's gun whereupon Mr. Evans landed at a great peril put observer and pilot on his overloaded machine and returned to the headquarters.

"SHANKARACHARYA OF SHARDAPETH."

With reference to the telegram from Mr. Shankar Krishna Kamble Palshikar of Indore published in our issue of 22nd May last under the above heading, we entirely dissociate ourselves from the allegations contained therein against Swami Rajarajeshwar and express our regret for the publication of the same.

COAL SITUATION.

PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT.

OWNERS PREPARED TO SURRENDER 3 MONTH'S PROFITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 8.

The coal position has decidedly improved and strong hopes of a settlement are entertained It is understood that the coal-owners have offered to increase the standard wage offer by twenty per cent. on 1914 wage plus additions since made. This will mean very great improvement in many districts and a percentage increase on the standard wage is assured for at least a year. A wages fund will be created for the protection of the lower paid workers. It is stated that the owners are prepared to surrender all profits whatsoever for three months thus lightening the calls on the Government subsidy and enabling ten millions which is promised to spread over possibly six months.

The opinion is expressed that an initial reduction in the wages will possibly not exceed half a crown per shift and nowhere will it exceed forty-two pence during the temporary period, which will probably be for six months.

FARROW'S BANK CASE.

A REMARKABLE EVIDENCE OF INNOCENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

A remarkable evidence of the innocence of a director of the Farrows Bank was given at the resumption of the trial today. The director, Mr. Janvrin, gave evidence that he attended all the board meetings from August, 1918, till February, 1920 when he resigned owing to his health but his resignation was not accepted. He never saw or heard anything wrong.

Mr. William Read who negotiated purchase of the bank, stated that after he discovered that the Bank was insolvent, he asked Mr. Crotch how Mr. Janvrin could have been a Director without knowing the true situation. Mr. Crotch replied "Poor Old Jan. He only lent his name when we wanted a Director. He does not know anything about business any way. Mr. Read said that Mr. Crotch, when confronted with the discovery of the Bank's insolvency, "just wilted" immediately, and said if he believed in hereafter he would know exactly what to do, but as he didn't he must just face it out.

Farrow under similar circumstances adopted the attitude of denial. Mr. Henry Keogh, Joint Manager of the Head Office gave evidence that he declined to sign 1919 and 1920 balance sheets. A possible line of defence was hinted at by Farrow's Counsel who read a pamphlet of the bank and asked the witness if he could find any statement in it that the bank was prosperous and solvent. Keogh replied in negative.

Replying to Mr. Curtis-Bennett for Farrow, Mr. Elliott, a member of firm of Chartered Accountants who investigated the affairs of the Bank, did not think the values of the bank's properties were ever reported. He admitted that he could not form a right opinion as to whether the bank was solvent or not without valuing the properties.

AIRSHIP TRANSPORT.

PROPOSED FORMATION OF A COMPANY.

SIR. F. SYKES ON ESTABLISHMENT OF A SYNDICATE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 7.

In connection with the suggested formation of an Imperial Airship Transport Company, it is pointed out that forty millions have been expended by Britain during and since the war on airship bases and other airship development. The scrap value of these ships' stations and materials does not exceed sixty thousand sterling which is particularly ludicrous, now when other countries notably, France and the United States, are paying attention to the military and commercial practicability of the airship.

Reuter understands that Sir Frederick Sykes will address the Imperial Conference on the question of establishment of a syndicate and that a paper also will be read before the Imperial Shipping Committee which is believed at the present time to be examining the question of acceleration of communications by sea. It is largely for the purpose of impressing the Dominion Ministers that a temporary mooring-mast is being erected at Croydon and arrangements are being made by both the French and Belgian Governments to establish similar masts in Paris, Brussels and Toulon, to enable the Air Ministry to carry out demonstration bights and cruises.

SHALL WE FAIL?

ACID TEST OF SWARAJ.

NOT A MOMENT TO SPARE.

How Every one can do his bit :—

(1) Salaried men to pay one tenth of their monthly pay.

(2) Lawyers, Doctors, Merchants, and such others to pay one twelfth of their nett annual income as at the end of May last.

(3) Propertied men to pay 2½ per cent. of the valuation of their property.

(4) All others to pay not less than four annas each.

THE NATION ***MUST*** GET . . . . .

ONE CRORE RUPEES . . . . . .

ONE CRORE CONGRESS MEMBERS . .

AND

20 LAKHS CHARKHAS . . . . . .

By 30th JUNE.

TASMANIAN AGENT-GENERAL'S PROPOSAL.

TO BE PUT BEFORE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Tasmanian Agent-General has submitted for discussion by the Imperial Cabinet a proposal that an Imperial Air Company should be formed with a capital of one and a half millions to take over the airships, material and plant which the British Government is willing to hand over. He suggests that the Company should issue immediately three quarter of a million sterling, India, Australia, South Africa each taking up hundred thousand and New Zealand fifty-five thousand, the Malay States twenty thousand and the General Public £375 thousand. He calculates that the value of Britain's contribution of airships at £375 thousand and if Egypt desires to join, the amount can be adjusted to provide for her inclusion. The control of the Company should be vested in a dozen directors, seven of whom should be nominees of the Government.

BURMA REFORMS.

DYARCHY TO BE APPLIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 7.

Recd. 3-30 p.m., June 13.

The "Manchester Guardian" in the course of a leading article urging earliest application of dyarchy to Burma declares that there is very little for the Committee on Franchise and Tranferred Subjects to do. The Revenue Rolls will furnish suitable basis for electoral roll. The position of women in Burma is such that franchise must be conferred upon them from the outset as a matter of course. With regard to the transferred departments, there seems to be no reason why Burma should not enjoy the same privileges as Assam.

BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT.

ITS BLESSINGS AND ACHIEVEMENT.

MR. CHURCHILL ON COTTON GROWING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Addressing the British Cotton Growing Association at Manchester, Mr. Churchill declared that in spite of steady progress the Empire still had only one fortieth of cotton needed to keep the hungry mills active. A formidable fact now was the amount America was now consuming of her own cotton crop. He advocated location and development of supplies within the Empire and deplored neglect to develop our tropical possessions during the past twenty years. He urged an application of scientific apparatus as remunerative investment; also development of interimperial trade both between the tropical dependencies and the Dominions. The British Government was devoting one million sterling to encourage cotton growing within the Empire.

EGYPT'S IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Churchill dwelt on Egypt's growing importance as a cotton growing country but stated that the affairs there were hampered by political instability which he hoped would soon be terminated. Their relations with Egypt must undergo a change and we must do all in our power to secure an honourable status for the Egyptian people and one which will render their cooperation with the British Empire easy and agreeable for them. But our work in Egypt was not finished. He did not think that time had yet come when the British armies should withdraw from Egypt and be relegated to living upon condersed water along the banks of the Suez Canal while the mobs in Cairo and Alexandria made short work of the European foreign population and great constructive toil and achievement which forty years of the British administration and effort had secured for the Egyptians.

Referring to Palestine and Mesopotamia he begrudged, as Colonial Secretary, and as one who had tried to understand something of potential wealth of our tropical dependencies in Africa, enormous Military expenditure in the Middle East. He would do his very best to reduce that expenditure and hoped before the year was out that it would be substantially reduced. The population of Africa was docile and the country was fruitful while in Mesopotamia and the Middle East the country was arid and the people ferocious. A little money went long way in Africa and a lot of money went very little way in Arabia.

COTTON WAGES DISPUTE.

MR. MACNAMARA CONFERS WITH OPERATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Mr, Macnamara had a conference with the Lancashire Cotton Operatives today and meets the Employers tomorrow. It is expected that there will be a conference of both the parties at Manchester o nJune 13th.

INDUSTRIES BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN COMMOMS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

In spite of considerable opposition during the course of the debate on the safeguarding of the Industries Bill, the Bill was read for the second time by a substantial majority.

THE BURMA BILL.

SECOND READING IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

In the House of Lords when the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Burma Bill was resumed to-day Lord Sydenham withdrew the motion of the rejection but complained that Mr. Montagu had not dealt fairly with the House. He affirmed that the Government of India Act had resulted in great increase to the cost of government, great increase of the bureaucratic element and very serious diminution of financial control.

Lord Lytton said that since the Bill was last before the House the difference of opinion between the Government of India and the India Office had happily been adjusted and all the parties were unanimous in recommending Parliament to pass the Bill justifying the action of Mr. Montagu. Lord Lytton attributed unrest in Burma entirely to the fact that it was omitted from the Government of India Act. He declared that the Bill would not create agitation in Burma but would remove the cause of the present agitation.

THE BURMA BILL.

LONDON, June 8.

In the House of Lords the second reading of the Burma Bill was passed to-day. The Indian Divorces Validity Bill has passed the committee stage.

THE GANDHI---READING INTERVIEW.

VISCOUNT CURZON ON RUMOURS.

MR. MONTAGU'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

In the House of Commons, Viscount Curzon affirmed that Mr. Gandhi had stated publicly that Lord Reading was probably sympathetic to non-cooperation.

Mr. Montagu replied that he had seen no such statement. It was difficult to believe that it had been made and it was impossible to believe that anyone would believe it, if it had been made

Viscount Curzon urged Mr. Montagu to give an authoritative account of the interview between Lord Reading and Mr. Gandhi in order to put an end to the rumours.

Mr. Montagu did not think that this was possible and pointed out that when the Governor-General accorded an interview for an informal discussion it was not customary to keep a record or publish an account of what had occurred. If Lord Reading desired to publish a communique with regard to the result of the discussions, he would do so.

Viscount Curzon affirmed that Mr. Gandhi was going about giving what purported to be an account of the interview and Mr. Montagu replied that he knew nothing of it but on the contrary, he had heard that Mr. Gandhi had honourably fulfilled the conditions under which the interview was held.

LORD READING'S LABOURS.

"DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" VAPOURINGS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" sympathetically reviewing Lord Reading's labours in grappling with the Indian problems and especially British endeavour to eliminate racial inequality, points out that apart from Viceroyalty, no racial or national reservations exist. The journal says that the most educated and well-informed Englishmen in the East are disposed to break down the barriers to a free and unrestricted intercourse between the British and the Indians, but the most serious impediment to genuine democratic cooperation, which hardly any leading Indian Reformer, except Mr. Gandhi, has made any real effort to remove, is the existence of distinctions and prejudices by which the members of the Oriental Community are shut off one from another.

The paper criticises as the most questionable of Mr. Gandhi's proceedings, his unscrupulous and unnatural and from his own standpoint entirely inconsistent alliance with the Pan-Islamic fanatics, the Ali Brothers. Mr. Gandhi may be a saint but there is nothing whatever saintly about the Alis, who are relying on sectarian bigotry to stir up trouble. The "Daily Telegraph" hopes that a better atmosphere of conciliation will be engendered as the result of the Alis' humble apology.

REDUCTION IN INDIAN ARMY

TO AWAIT DECISION OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

In the House of Commons, Col. Yate again raised the question of reduction of Army in India and asked "If 340,000 men were required two years ago to defend the North-West Frontier, how is it safe now to reduce the Indian Army to something like 130,000 men?"

Mr. Montagu in reply reiterated his assurance that no reductions would be made at present, bringing number of units below those submitted by the Commander-in-Chief and accepted by the Government of India pending consideration of the matter by the Committee on Imperial Defence.

Col. Yate urged stoppage of reduction pending decision of the Committe and Mr. Montagu replied that the decisions had already been accepted and could not be stopped.

ADDITIONAL PENSIONS TO INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate, Mr. Montagu stated that he hoped shortly to arrive at a decision with regard to additional pensions of one or two hundred pounds sterling yearly to the Indian Army Officers on the Supernumerary List who held high civil appointments. Everything possible was being done to expedite the decision but the question necessitated constant reference to India which must take time.

Replying to Mr. Rendell, Mr. Montagu stated that the question of the loss of the contingent pensionary benefits under the regulations by the wives of the retired Indian Army Officers who were innocent parties in the Divorce Suits raised by the Esher Report, was being specially considered.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Washington.—President Harding has made an appeal to the people of the United States to contribute funds to the Red Cross Society to help the sufferers at Pueblo.

NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

MINISTERS AND EXPERTS IN CONFERENCE.

GREEK OFFENSIVE TO BE LAUNCHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Ministers and Experts closely studied the Near Eastern question again yesterday. There was a protracted conversation between Lord Curzon, Mr. Montagu and Field-Marshal Wilson and subsequently Lord Curzon received M. Venizelos and Sir John Stavrid. It is thought that if the decision in London is long delayed, that a new Greek offensive will in the meantime be launched.

HOSTILITY OF ANGORA GOVT.

REPORTED TO BE INCREASING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Reuter learns that the latest telegrams received by the Foreign Office show that the hostility of Angora Government is rapidly increasing. In addition to the outrages already announced the Nationalists have arrested further British subjects and prohibited another British ship from landing her cargo and prevented her access to the ports. The Cabinets will consider the question of action early this week.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH ANGORA GOVERNMENT.

BROKEN OFF BY GENERAL GOURAUD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, June 7.

Paris.—According to the "Matin" General Gourand has broken off the negotiations with the Angora Government owing to the Kemalists' counter-proposals being inacceptable.

KEMALIST DESIGN ON CONSTANTINOPLE.

ENTIRE GREEK PRESS URGING ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 7.

Athens.—The entire press is discussing the reported Kemalist designs on Constantinople and is urging the necessity for Greek action. The press declares that Greece must demand from the Allies' power to send Greek troops to Constantinople.

INTER-ALLIED COMMISSION'S ULTIMATUM.

HEIFER'S REFUSAL TO WITHDRAW GERMAN TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Berlin.—The Inter-allied Commission's ultimatum to Heifer orders the German troops to withdraw their line to Leschuity and Dollna both of which places are put at the disposal of Heifer.

Heifer has replied that out of consideration for the German population, he is unable and unwilling to recall the self-defence bands from places which they are protecting and has appealed to the soldierly feelings of the Commissioners, not to execute their threat of withdrawal from the industrial towns which would be a direct encouragement to Polish insurrection and make it impossible for Heifer further to restrain the members of the self-defence bands.

KEMALIST BELLIGERENT ATTITUDE AGAINST BRITAIN.

"MORNING POST" ON THE SITUATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The Kemalists' belligerent attitude against Britain at the instigation of the Bolsheviks is discussed by the "Morning Post". The paper refers to its past objections to the Treaty of Sevres as prejudicial to Turkish interests, especially the clauses allocating Smyrna to Greece and regrets that the modifications suggested at the London Conference were not accepted but the journal points out great risk the Turks are taking by allying themselves with the Bolsheviks. The paper says that Britain has been forced to recognise that Turkey cannot be left alone and with the genuine desire for Turkey's good urges British to seek, close the understanding with the other great Moslem Empire of the East.

"NEW WAR MENANCE."

LONDON PRESS ON IMMINENT OUTBREAK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 8.

Some newspapers in London have been giving prominence to "New War Menace" in the Near East and have been publishing reports of imminent arrival of British

"RACIAL EQUALITY" INDEED!

EUROPEAN SERGEANT OBSTRUCTS INDIAN SUB-JUDGE IN TRAIN.

MR. HASAN IMAM'S INTERFERENCE TURNS TABLE.

"PUBLIC APOLOGY" ENDS FRACAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, June, 12.

"The Bihar Herald" publishes from an esteemed eye-witness an account of an incident that took place at Kiul Railway station when an Indian Sub-Judge was insulted and obstructed by an European Sergeant from entering a second class compartment occupied by the Sergeant and his wife.

Mr. Hasan Imam, travelling in the same train, went to the help of the Sub-Judge, and Mr. Imam was asking the Sub-Judge to make himself comfortable, when outcame, the correspondent adds, the Sergeant in pugilistic attitude, hurling filthy abuses and auths. Up went Mr. Imam's sleeves and a glorious bout of sparring was imminent, when one of the servants of Mr. Imam rushed in and taking out his nagra plied it to such purpose that the gallant Sergant's martial ardour was soon cooled.

At Jamalpur Mr. Imam wanted to hand over the offending Sergeant to the Police, but on his making a public apology and promising never to behave thus in future, the matter was allowed to drop. Later on, a party of Anglo-Indians from Jamalpur waited upon the District Magistrate of Monghyr to ask him to vindicate their lost prestige but the Magistrate declined to move in the matter.

ST. GEORGE'S WESTMINISTER BYE-ELECTION.

A CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The result of the St. Georges' (Westminister) bye-election is as follows:—

Erskine (Conservative and Anti-Ulster), ... 7244

Sir Gessel (?) (Coalition) ... 5356

The bye-election was necessitated by Mr. Walter Long being raised to the Peerage.

ENGINEERING EMPLOYEES' WAGES.

PROPOSED REDUCTION NOTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 7.

The Engineering Employers today issued notices of the proposed reduction in wages. A million and a half workers are affected. Efforts to secure a settlement continue.

Mr. Macnamara conferred with the employers yesterday and today is meeting the representatives of the men privately.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN CALIFORNIA.

THOUSANDS DEAD AND HOMELESS AT PUEBLO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Pueblo.—The floods are most disastrous in the history of the West. At the present time it is impossible to estimate accurately the loss of life and damage. The morgues are filled and the hospitals are overflowing. Thousands of homeless are suffering from exposure. Every effort is being made to relieve the suffering but it will be weeks before normality can even be approached.

Warships at Constantinople to help the Greeks against Kemalists but it pointe out authoritatively that the British Government has not yet decided upon its attitude with regard to situation in Asia Minor and consequently no orders have been issued to British warships to participate in the operations against the Kemalists. It is also stated that there is no question at the present time of any move on the part of the British Forces.

GREEK EXCESSES AGAINST MOSLEMS.

A FACT SUBSTANTIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

In the House of Commons replying to Comm. Kenworthy Mr. Harmsworth stated that the report of the Allied Commission of Enquiry into the alleged Greek excesses against the Moslems in the district of Yalova in Asia Minor had substantiated the fact that grave excesses had occurred and that representations had been made to the Greek Government in this connection.

WITHDRAWAL OF ITALIAN TROOPS FROM TURKEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

A Constantinople message states that the Angora Government has received messages from the Governor of Adalia stating that the Italian Commander has informed him that he has received instructions from Rome ordering withdrawal of all Italian troops from Turkey immediately.

RECONSTITUTION OF INDIAN ARMY.

QUESTION ON COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

Recd. 2 p.m., June 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir Charles Townshend Mr. Chamberlain said that the composition of the Committee on the reconstitution of the Indian Army had not yet been decided upon but anyhow it was contrary to practice to announce the membership of such a Committee.

ORDERS OF INDIAN STATE RYS. TO FOREIGN COS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Kelley who drew attention to the inadvisability in Imperial interests of giving the Indian State railway orders to foreign companies who, owing to the exchange conditions, could quote lower prices, and paying unemployment doles to the unemployed railway material workers in England, Mr. Montagu pointed out that the purchase of stores in England for the Indian State Railways was under the control of Sir William Meyer whose policy was to give full weight to considerations urged by Mr. Kelley.

Col. Yate asked what action the Government of India has taken with regard to a letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University. Mr. Montagu replied that he had not been informed in regard to the circumstances in which the letter had been written or whether any reply had been made. He would enquire from the Government of India.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

BRITAIN URGED TO MAKE UNEQUIVOCAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 7.

In the course of a paper read before the Colonial Institute Sir John Findlay advocated some form of definite imperial federation and urged Britain to make an unequivocal announcement in this sense at the Premier's Conference. Sir John Findlay endeavoured to meet the dissentients from this view by declaring that the genius of our nation may safely be left to solve the enigma of how to combine the fullest independence of nationhood with maximum unity for all great imprial purposes. He recommended an Imperial Conference of the Overseas' Premiers should be held every eighteen months and a subsidiary conference to be attended by special representatives.

ENDING STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

RESOLUTION IN U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The House of Representatives has received report from the Foreign Affairs Committee recommending adoption of the Porter Resolution which with the other Porter Resolution declaring the state of war between the United States and Germany and Austria ended, are to be submitted as substitutes for the Borah and Knox resolutions. The effect will be to throw all the four resolutions into a conference of the Committees composed of members of both the Houses, where they will remain till one or the other is modified so as to suit both the Houses.

INDIAN DIVORCES VALIDITY BILL.

SECOND READING IN LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

In the House of Lords moving the second reading of the Indian Divorces Validity Bill Lord Lytton explained that the Bill provided that any decree granted under the Indian Divorce Act, parties to which at the time of commencement of the proceedings were domiciled in the United Kingdom shall, if the proceedings commenced before passing the present act, be as valid as though the parties were domiciled in India. The Bill was read for the second time.

THE CEYLON GOVT. LOAN.

PROSPECTUS ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The Ceylon Government Loan List opened this morning bdt closed this afternoon. The prospectus of the Loan has been issued and states that it is the first instalment of the six million loan raised to repay to the Colony's general balance, the sums advanced from it to the municipal council of Colombo for drainage works, waterworks and railway and public works in Ceylon.

INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

In the House of Commons Colonel Stanley stated that the troops at present in Constantinople were 5200 British, and 5500 Indians, in Egypt 13800 British and 3200 Indian, in Palestine 4400 British and 10600 Indian, and in Mesopotamia 1000 British and 50000 Indian.

EXECUTION OF MUSTAFA SAGHIR.

ANGORA GOVT.'S "UNCONVINCING" EXPLANATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Owing to the Premier's indisposition the Cabinet has not yet considered the question of action to be taken with regard to Angora. Meanwhile the Angora Government has sent to the British Representative at Constantinople an unconvincing explanation of the execution of Mustapha Saghir No communication has been made with Angora.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO.'S PLANS.

SWANSEA TO BE PREMIER OIL PORT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 6.

The plans projected considerably to develop the Anglo-Persian Company's eight million sterling undertaking near Swansea will make Swansea the premier oil port in the United Kingdom. An average of four crude oil cargoes are arriving each week and a larger number are expected shortly. The oil is automatically pumped from the holds into the refineries, where it is treated and pumped back along a four mile pipe to Swansea for distribution. A very small staff is needed. Arrangements are being made to distribute oil direct to the battleships.

AGRICULTURE TO BE DECONTROLLED.

GUARANTEED PRICES OF WHEAT AND OATES TO BE ABOLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, June 7.

As a measure of economy the Government has decided to de-control Agriculture, thereby abolishing guaranteed prices of wheat and oats after the next harvest and also the Agricultural Wages Board.

RESTRICTIONS AGAINST ENTRY INTO COMMONS,

RELEXED BY SPEAKER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

The House of Commons, from which since the threat of Sinn Fein outrages strangers have been rigorously excluded except for a few distinguished visitors, like the Australian Cricketers, is now to be made little more accessible. The speaker today announced that after consulting the authorities he had decided to open the Ladies' Gallery from Monday to the wives of the Members.

Lady Astor suggested that distinguished Oversea Women should be allowed to enter the House and gave as instance a distinguished lady from New Zealand who was now in England.

The speaker said that he had very carefully considered many similar cases but could not relax the restrictions further the present time.

Lord Winterton suggested extension of the privilege to the wives of the members of the Dominions who were attending th Imperial Cabinet and the speaker promised to consider the point.

INDIAN AUXILIARY FORCE

FAILURE OF VOLUNTARY METHODS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 7.

Col. Yate suggested that, as only 23,000 men had been voluntarily attested in the Indian Auxiliary Force out of the strength of 33.000 attained by the Defence Force and in view of Mr. Montagu's statement of July 14th, 1920, that if voluntary methods did not secure an adequate defence force for India he would not hesitate to recommend that His Majesty's Government should take compulsory measures, Mr. Montagu should now remove his veto on Government of India's Defence Force Bill. Mr. Montagu replied that he would enquire whether the Government of India recommended any change in method of recruiting for the Auxiliary Force.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS,

QUESTION OF CIVIL PAY,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

Replying to Col. Yate Mr. Montagu pointed out that the Indian Government Servants who joined the Indian Army Reserve of Officers on the understanding that they would not serve outside India, were entitled to civil pay when it became necessary for them to serve overseas but there was no such understanding in the case of those who joined the British Service and after very careful consideration he had decided that there were not sufficient grounds for giving them civil pay.

FRANCE'S NAVAL PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 8.

A Paris message states that the Government's naval programme includes laying down this year of three scout cruisers of seven to eight thousand tons each costing seventy million francs, six destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, and twelve submarines each of eleven hundred tons. Uncompleted battleship Bearn will be converted into an aeroplane carried. Total expenditure is estimated at 755 million francs

CHARGE AGAINST A SERGEANT.

OF A RASH AND NEGLIGENT ACT.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 13.

The District Magistrate of Poona, Mr. F. W. Hudson, to-day, gave his decision in the case against Sergeant G. A. Coles, of Southern Command Offices, who was charged with causing death of a villager of Upalwate village by a rash and negligent act. After careful consideration the Magistrate said that he had come to the conclusion that he had no grounds for framing a charge against the accused whom he discharged.

EFFECTIVE DEALING WITH HOSTILE CROWDS.

MADRAS GOVT.'S DEVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 13.

In order to enable ordinary police to deal more effectively with hostile crowds and unlawful assemblies, the Government have resolved to arm the head constables and the constables in the presidency with lathies fitted with brass ferrules at each end in place of batons.

KILLING NON-CO-OPERATION!

MEETING PROHIBITED AT CALICUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, June 13.

The Magistrate has issued orders prohibiting Khilafat and non-cooperation meetings for two months within a radius of two miles of British Cochin owing to the recent activity of some Moplahs in carrying out the non-cooperation propaganda. The authorities in Arna and Wallavanad have cancelled their Arms licence.

TEMPERANCE PROPAGANDA IN BIJAPUR

DIST. MAGISTRATE PROHIBITS LOITERING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, June 11.

The following notification is issued by the District Magistrate of Bijapur:—

Whereas it appears that certain persons have recently taken to assembling and loitering near liquor shops with the object of obstructing or intimidating persons desirous of entering the liquor shops and have thereby prevented such persons from exercising their right of purchasing and consuming liquor and that such action is likely to lead to breach of the peace and has, in fact, already lead to certain breaches of the peace.

Under section 39 (1) (m) of the District Police Act (Bombay Act IV of 1890), the District Magistrate makes the following regulations:—

Regulations under the Bombay District Police Act, Section 39 (1) (m) applicable to the District of Bijapur.

1. No person shall without good reason loiter within 300 yards of a liquor shop.

2. Any one loitering within such area shall immediately move on, on the order of a Police Officer.

MAHEGAGAN RIOT

MATTER AMICABLY SETTLED.

ZAMINDARS DECIDE TO TENANTS DEMANDS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

In the Mahegagan (Allahabad District) affair, already reported, a compromise has been arrived at between the Zamindars and tenants that 'begar' should be abolished and no force or compulsion should be used to obtain 'hari'. It was also agreed by the Zamindars to pay Rs. 1,250 to each of the three killed, Rs. 500 to each of those seriously wounded and Rs. 25 to each of those slightly injured as compensation.

CABLE ITEMS.

The first warship was launched on the 8th instant at Portsmouth since early in war namely light cruiser Effingham which was laid down in April 1917.

Official communique issued in Dublin describes the Mill Street affair as "ordinary search operations." Number of men were rounded up but mostly released. Three attempting to evade arrest were shot at and killed.

A message from Oppeln via Paris states that there has been no further German attack in Silesia since Sunday. Allied troops have taken over their new positions without difficulty and it is hoped that intermediate zone dividing Germans and Poles will soon be defined.

Four men suspected of wire-cutting have been arrested near Birkenhead after pistol fight with the police.

Leipzig. Trial has opened of the first case on Belgium's list namely that of student Max Randohn German secret military policeman in Belgium who is charged with unjustifiable arrest.

Duleep Sinhji playing for Marlborough who beat Cheltenham took 7 wickets for 35 runs and scored 76.

In the Kent Tennis Championships at Beckenham American Hunter beat Hartwell 6—4, 7—5.

MALEGAON RIOTS.

PROSECUTION OPENS.

MAMLATDAR'S EVIDENCE.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

MALEGAON, June 10.

The trial of the accused in the Malegaon Riots Case began to-day before Mr. H. V. Braham, Additional District Magistrate, in an improvised court house, in which only the trying Magistrate, his chaprassis, Counsel for the Prosecution and Defence, press representatives and the accused numbering 117 persons were accommodated. The accused were seated on gallery which rose from the basement to the roof and they were closely packed, notwithstanding the terrible heat that still prevails here. Among the accused is a little boy about ten years old and an elderly fellow alleged to be mad and yet another is a leper. There are some others among them whose age and condition excite pity.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OPENS CASE.

Mr. G. R. Pradhan Public Prosecutor, Nasik; assisted by Mr. Sathe Police Prosecutor, opened the case for the prosecution by more or less reading a type-written statement tracing the social history, and also political, of Malegaon from early times and referred to proclamations issued by successive District Magistrates from the year 1885 onwards or as Mr. Azad, objecting to this digression, remarked quite three years before he was born. Before dealing with Mr. Pradhan's recital of events, it may be of interest to mention that both Mr. Rushton D. I. G., Poona, and Rao Sahib Kokji were present on the side of prosecution and the Rao Sahib was seen promiscuously in connection with the seating of the accused in court. It appears that the Rao Sahib was opposed to the novel seating arrangements of the accused. The accused, among whom are many respectable and influential people—Hindus and Mahomedans alike—were brought to Court handcuffed and roped together in pairs under charge of armed police men but before entering the court, their hand-cuffs were removed and they were seated on a gallery as in a circus. No spectators were allowed inside the court house though hundreds had come long distances. They were all kept back fifty to hundred yards away from the court house, and the poor men, inspite of the midday heat were seen squatting on the open ground patiently awaiting the development of events within the court house, till the rising of the court.

MR. AZAD'S APPLICATION.

After the Magistrate made enquiries about Counsel appearing for the accused, Mr. Azad applied to the Court on behalf of accused Umar Ibrahim for the return of certain papers that were seized from his person by the police while arresting him. The application was granted. Before opening the case for the prosecution, Mr. Pradhan said that a new charge sheet which had been put in place of the first one, would be taken up. Accordingly, he said he would ask that the accused be tried for the present under sections 147 and 148 (rioting), 326 and 333 (grievous hurt to public and public servants) and 109 and 114 (offences of abetment) of the Penal Code. Mr. Pradhan added he would restrict his evidence to these sections only. As regards the charges under the major sections he would not express any opinion at that stage but wished to defer them for later consideration. Mr. Azad, Counsel for the defence strongly objected to the course proposed to be adopted by the prosecution as "unheard of" and even scandalous" and repeatedly appealed to the Magistrate to follow the regular procedure by converting the proceedings to that of committal and commit the accused, all or as many as had any *prima facie* case against them, to the sessions at Nasik. In the alternative, the Prosecution might withdraw the other charges, in which case he would have no objection to the case being tried before the Magistrate Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara who is representing Mr. Balusa; and some other accused also urged the Magistrate to reconsider his decision and not to allow the prosecution an opportunity of harrassing the accused by letting the Damocle's sword hang over their heads. The Magistrate, over ruling all objection, allowed Mr. Pradhan to open his case and it was then that Mr. Pradhan read out an amusing, though irrelevant, rigmarole on some ancient Hindu-Muslem differences since the early eighties, the Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movements, to all of which Counsel for the defence repeatedly objected as being irrelevant and extraneous to the case. The Magistrate, however, overruled the objections.

MAMLATDAR'S EVIDENCE.

After Mr. Pradhan's reading was over, Mr. Trimbak Chintaman Ghaisas, Mamlatdar, Malegaon, since August last year, was called as the first witness for the prosecution. Mr. Ghaisas was seated on a chair outside the witness-box and close to the Magistrate. He was examined in Marathi and his reference to hearsay led to an objection by Defence Counsel to questions put by the Government pleader. Incidently, amid laughter, Mr. Azad described the witness as "Mr. Mobedji's Gramophone" when witness started reciting a lot of hearsay, which he had picked up here and there. Finally, witness spoke of some incidents connected with the 25th April last, including the burning of the Pophales' house. Cross-examination was reserved.

The second witness called was Akbarali a Constable. In the course of the day's proceedings a fresh remand application for a fortnight's remand was made against all the accused present in court on the charge of murder and arson, by the Government Pleader, and it was granted, though both Mr. Azad and Mr. Karandikar opposed the application.

Mr. Azad assisted by Mr. D. J. Raje of the Thana Bar and Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, Upadhya and Joshi, appeared for the defence.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 7th June, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Spot Cotton at New York	12 75
" Orleans	11.38
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans—July	12 14
" Oct.	12.53
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 1 16
Demand Bills	3.80.00
Silver commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99 1/4
" " Foreign	5 3/8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 3rd June, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
June	
July	8 19
Aug.	——
Sept.	——
Oct.	8 54—
Nov.	——
Dec.	——
Jan.	8 78—
Feb.	——
Mar.	——
April	——
May	——

COTTON.

Liverpool, 7th June, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indians	200
" " Imports	——

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Dnld	8 26
Sakels	16 00
July	12 59
October	13 29
January	13 87
July	12 04
Oct.	12 75

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 7th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	8 03
July	8 21
August	8 24
September	8 47
October	8 49
November	8 67
December	8 76
January	8 80
February	8 84
March	8 89
April	8 94
May	8 93

Tone—Steady

COTTON.
ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool 7th June, 1921.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.40
" " Fully Good	4.90
" " Fine	5.15
c. l Oomra, Good	5 40
" " Fully Good	5.90
" " Fine	6 15
G Broach, Good	7.05
" Fully Good	7.30
" Fine	7 55
Scinde, Good	4 23
" Fully Good	4.75
" Fine	5.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 7th June, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
June	14 85
July	13 85
Aug.	13 85
Sept.	13 90
Oct.	14/00
Nov.	14 05
Dec.	14/10
Jan.	14/15

Manchester Market is firm—yarns Steody Ltd. trade.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 7th June, 1921.

Rentes 3%	57 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
" 2 months hence	34 5/8

America-India Export Import Co.
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2.
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES
LAMPS, etc.
Prices on Application.

TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies quiet

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 3/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 5/8
" " " 6 "	7
Bar Gold (per oz)	—
Interest day to day loans	4
" 7 day Market loans	5

Moderate buying from India and China Uncertain.

On London in Paris	47 20
In Italy	78 00
In Germany	261 00

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

London, 811th June 1921

Stockholm	16 83
Christiania	25 62
Amsterdam	11 41
Switzerland	22 23
Belgium	47 28
Athens	1 23

DISCOUNTS.

Bank Bills 3 m/st	59/16
Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	6 5/8
" " " 6 m/st	7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 5/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	6 5/8
" " " 6	—

London, 11th June 1921

English Best Selected Copper	—£73 1 4
Standard Copper G M B	—£731, 15
Tin Block	—£164 1/2
LINSEED CALCUTTA:—	£19 3/4
June July value tendency easy	£20

New York, 11th June, 1921

Demand Bills	3 75 00

WHEATS.

London, 4th June, 1921.

BOZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs.

June-July Sellers	80 0
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	80/-
AUSTRALIAN	F. A. Q. 77

WHEAT AFLOAT to U. K: 37,80,000 Qrs,

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/8
Hongkong Bank	£91
National Bank	£39

METALS.

London, 7th June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£73
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£73
Copper Braziers	£112
Yellow Metal	9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£27

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris	47 40

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 °/₀ 1960/90	£713/4
Victory Bonds 4 °/₀	£777 8
War Loans 5 °/₀ 1929/47	£87 13/16
Consols 2 1/2 °/₀	£45 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ °/₀	£38
Indian Stock-3½ °/₀ Sterling Loans	57
Government Securities 3 °/₀	150 "
7 per-cent Indian Loan	2 7 8 premium

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August	111/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe June	Absence of
	81/2
Tone:—buyess—Flat.	I

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 11th June, 1921.

fine White Java C & F Calcutta	
June, Sellers	23/6
July Sellers	20 6
August Sellers	19 6
Fine White Java C & F. Bombay	
July Sellers	21 6
Fine White Java C & F Karachi	
July 21 9 and August Sellers	20 9

Tone—

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 13.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 349½ and advanced till Rs. 352. It then declined to Rs. 348 and again steadily advanced till Rs. 352. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 351½ at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra July closed at Rs. 306 1/2, September at Rs. 321, and Fully Good M. G. Bengal at Rs. 251 for July delivery.

The Colaba markets for Forward and ready business are closed to-day on account of the death of the Muccadum of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady on Saturday last with a fairly good inquiry from shippers as well as local millwalas, and about Rs. 6,000 are reported to have been sold.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th June, 1921.

Cotton	16,080 Bales.
Wheat	10,867 Cwts
Linseed	3,088 "
Rape, etc.	678 "
Gingellyseed	28 "
Poppyseed	Nil. "
Groundnuts	861 "
Castorseed	270 "
Rice	2,04,893 "
Myrabollams	1,154 "
Cottonseed	8,336 "
Mowraseed	Nil "
Gram	2,206 "
Juvar	135 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	316 "
Bajra	375 "
Coal	1,228 Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 13th June, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 19 32
Doc. Acceptances 3 m/s	1-4 1/16
Rev. Demand	300
American Dollars	419
Hongkong Dollars	205
Shanghai	279 1/2
Japan	197
Singapore	180 1/2

Market:—

THE METAL MERCHANT'S COMPANY.

Revised Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

13th June, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3 4	84	8	0
Do.	1	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	87	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	88	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	90	0	0
Do.	2	91	0	0

COPPER RATES

Bombay, 13th June, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3 4	4	8	0
Do	1	92	0	0
Do	1 1/4	104	0	0
Do	1 1/2	103	0	0
Do	1 3/4	104	0	0
Do	2	94	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars				
Banca & s Joint		6	0	0
Copper English Bars		86	0	0
Brass-Bars		37	8	0
Lead		55	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 30 p. m. 13th June, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	P.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	70	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	68	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	78	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	6	0
Teeliseed, White 85-15	80	0	0
Teeliseed, Gujar 75-25	75	0	0
Teeliseed, Gujar 50-50	70	0	0
Teeliseed. Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	14	4	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0
Mowraseed	7	0	0
Barley—	48	0	0
Castorseed	67	8	0
Vru Cotton Seeds	40	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sept.	10	2	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	16	2	
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed April-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teeliseed Gujar 85:15 Dec. Jan.			
Teeliseed Gujar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teeliseed Gujar 50-50 Dec. Jan			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug.-Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed Dec.			

POSTAL STRIKE AT MUSSOORIE.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S STATEMENT

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

A communique, issued by the Post-Master General, United Provinces, says:—The postmen, letter-box peons, and packers of Mussoorie Head Office sent in representation to the Post-Master General and Superintendent of Post Offices, alleging that the Post-Master had been abusing and ill-treating them, and made complaints also against the accountant. On enquiry by the Superintendent and Post-Master General, the allegations were found to be baseless. There was no justification for the strike.

In a public meeting of the residents of Mussoorie, the allegation that the strike was the result of non-violent Non-Co-operation was denied. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to enquire into the grievances of local postmen.

ADDRESS TO MR. GANDHI.

CALICUT MUNICIPALITY'S RESOLVE.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, June. 12

At the Municipal Council meeting this evening, after a prolonged and heated discussion, a resolution resolving to present an address of welcome to Mr. Gandhi on his visit to Calicut was passed.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI AT HYDERABAD (SIND.)

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD, Sind) June 11

Principal Gidwani, Acharya of the Gujerat Vidyapeeth, who is being prosecuted under Section 124 A, for speeches at Beswada, arrived here today.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 12

The monsoon has strengthened in Northern Deccan. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, east of the Central Provinces, Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Malabar, Madras and Deccan; and local in Upper Burma, Assam and Berar. Few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, Chotta Nagpur, east Rajputana, west of the Central Provinces, Mysore, South East Madras and on the North Madras coast.

The chief amounts were:—Mergui and Moulmein one inch, Bassein two, Lashio three, Bhamo one and half, Myitkyni two, Khandwa and Chanda three, Raipur one Jadalpur three-quarters, Veraval a half, Bombay three, Ratnagari four, Karwar two, Solhapur a half, Aurangabad three-quarters, Parbhani two, Nizemabad a half, Mangalore one and half, Calicut three-quarters and Madras a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Arrakan and North of the Central Provinces

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th June, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a m, 10 a m. 2 p m, 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr is.	29.631
Temperature of Air — degrees	79 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 3
Dew Point	75 1
Relative humidity of Air	0 865
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	83 9
Minimum do do	75 4
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	S E., S W.
Movement of Wind miles	152
Fall of Rain inches	0 75
Total fall during month "	4 28
do. year "	4 23
Additional fall of rain up to 10am of, 13th	2 57

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in.
Saturday	18th June	m 33	27 5
		10 14	25 9

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m.	ft. in
Saturday	18th June	m 3 45	16 5
		4 37a	19 9

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 1921.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 10th 1919.	June 1st to 10th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 75	1 05	14 36	6 39
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 92	1 33	15 07	6 64
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital)	0 75	1 35	15 49	7 07
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	1 09	2 03	16 89	7 15
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill)	..	..	..	..

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GANG OF DACOITS CAPTURED.

POLICE INSPECTOR'S PLUCK AND INITIATIVE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Goulter charged Gulam Hussein Mohid din, a Mahomedan, with attempting to commit robbery. The case for the prosecution was that on Tuesday night some Banias called at the Princess Street Police station and reported to Deputy Inspector Lyon that one of them had been robbed by a gang of five persons at the Kennedy Sea Face.

Mr. Lyons set out with the men and a few constables and stationed them in hiding at certain places along the sea face. He disguised himself in a Bania's clothes and lay on a heap of road metal at some distance from the Parsi Gymkhana, pretending to be asleep, when he noticed the accused and some of his associates crawl up the heap of metal. They tried to remove a ring from his right hand, but without success. He then attempted to take off a ring on the other hand but in vain. The man then seeing his watch and chain put his hand on them. Mr. Lyon quickly seized it and jumped up. Another man, who was near by hit the officer, but the latter managed to collar the accused and shouted. But before the men, who were in hiding, could come up to his assistance, three other men of the gang hurried up with their sticks to rescue their companion. Mr. Lyon with great presence of mind took out his electric torch from one of the coat pockets and holding it before his assailants told them that he would shoot them with it. The men got frightened and ran away, and the accused was taken to the police station.

The Magistrate complimented Inspector Lyon on his courage and the smart way in which he had brought the man to book and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years, two months of which to be in solitary confinement. He further ordered him to report his place of residence to the police for three years after his release from jail.

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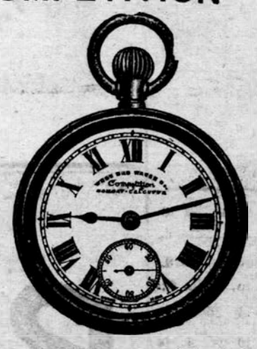

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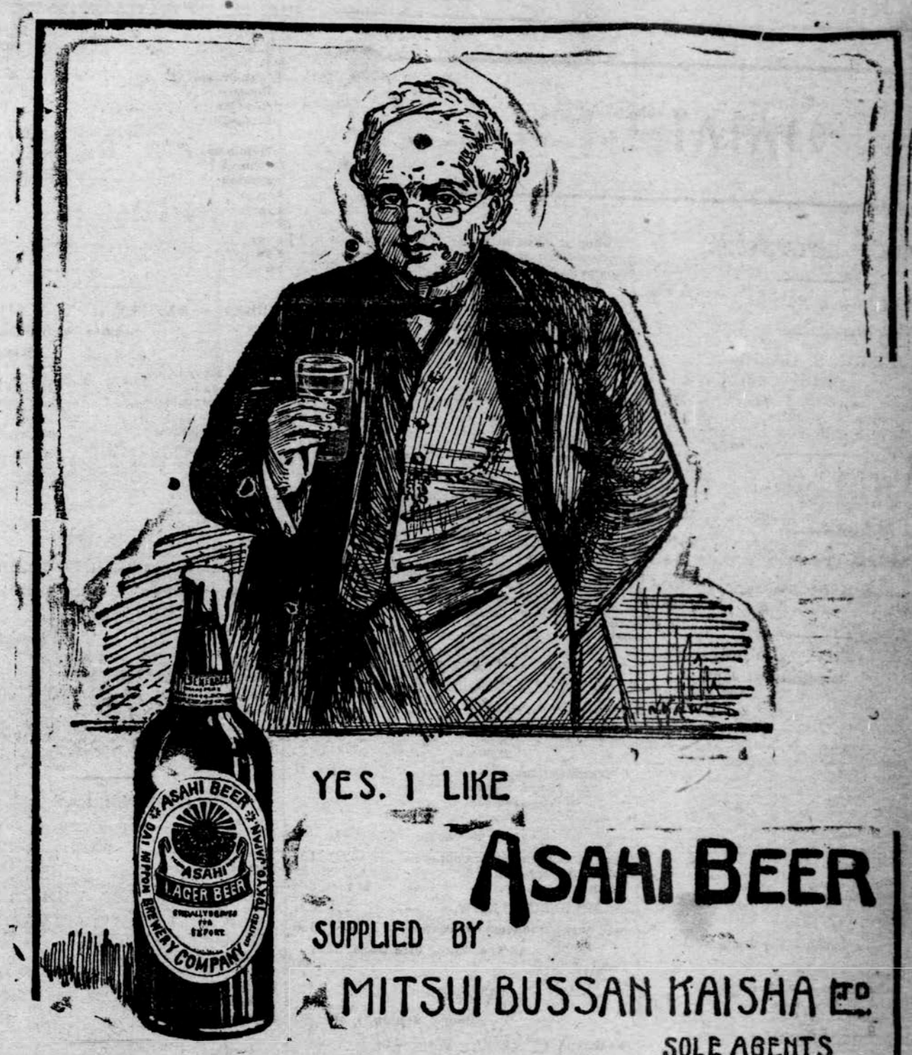

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